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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW



The Political Campaign

M'Iver of North Carolina

Are Prices Rising Abnormally?

The Cuban Republic in Time of Trial

Our Greatest Year of Railroad Enterprise

Chile and Peru: The Rival Republics

The Coal-Tar Industry's Jubilee

Philippine Savings Banks

Current Magazine Poetry

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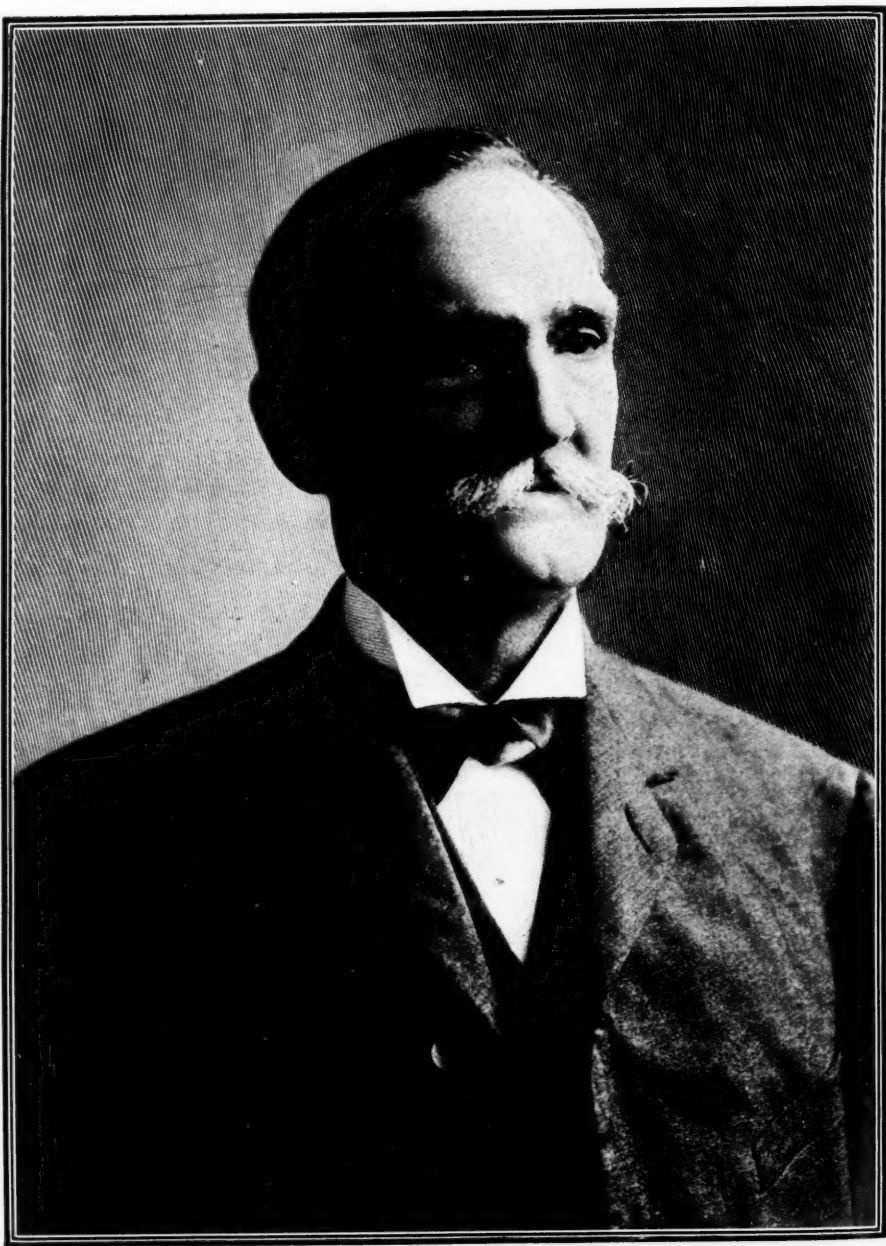
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HON. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXIV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Cuba in
Factional
Eruption.*

The insurrection in Cuba, which in August had not seemed formidable, grew in strength and gravity during the first half of September, until it became not only serious, but highly alarming to those against whom it was directed. President Estrada Palma was not made for coping with revolutions. Before he became president of Cuba he had lived for a long period of years in the United States. He was master of an excellent school in the sweet and peaceful village of Central Valley, Orange County, New York. To be sure, he had seen troublous times in his youthful days, and had faced them bravely. He had taken part in the "Ten Years' War," that began in 1868, and in 1877 he was for a short time president of the revolutionary Cuban Republic. He was captured at that time and held a prisoner by the Spaniards until released at the end of the war in 1878. After that he became a prominent man in Honduras, but soon entered upon his quiet and retired life in the State of New York, and he was by nature a man of peace.

*Palma as a
Governing
Head.*

When the last Cuban revolution against Spain broke out, in 1895, Mr. Estrada Palma was its trusted representative in the United States. To those who knew him here, he always seemed the gentle idealist. He was a man of broad intelligence and high probity, of retiring manners and very diminutive physique. He was a staunch friend of the great hero of the Cuban revolution, Gen. Maximo Gomez, and he was also esteemed and trusted by the Government of the United States. These facts made it seem especially appropriate that he should become the first president of the Cuban Republic when, in 1902, our government, after a temporary occupation and administration of the island for four



GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ.

(Candidate of the Cuban Liberal Party for President against Mr. Palma, at the last election. He claims he was defeated by fraud.)

years, withdrew, in order to allow the Cubans to carry on an independent government. Mr. Palma served through his first term with credit and general confidence, and is now in the first year of his second term. An exceedingly frank article on the Cuban situation, written for us by Mr. Atherton Brownell, will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, and it explains the causes of the revolution in a way which some of President Palma's friends would probably dispute. Latin-American elections are quite different from those carried on in Switzerland and Massachusetts. It is very



GEN. JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ.

(A captured leader of the insurrection.)

GEN. RAFAEL MONTALVO.

(Prominent member of the Palma Cabinet.)

SEÑOR DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

(Vice-President of the Cuban Republic.)

possible that this last Cuban election was not carried on with scrupulous fairness and impartiality. But it is not our opinion that any facts which have come to light about it would justify the taking up of arms against the administration of President Palma. From his own standpoint, the mistake that President Palma has made has been in his failure to provide himself with an efficient military organization, able to stamp out insurrectionary movements in their very beginnings. He should have taken lessons from President Diaz, of Mexico. But President Palma has tried to develop Cuba's resources and has seemingly not supposed it necessary to prepare for such emergencies as the recurrence of what President Roosevelt calls the "insurrectionary habit."

*How
the Trouble
Began.*

Mr. Palma's reelection, in the summer of 1905, was an exciting affair. Parties had begun to crystallize in Cuba, the administration supporters being known as the Moderates and their opponents as the Liberals. On the ticket with Mr. Palma was Gen. Mendez Capote as candidate for vice-president. The Liberal candidate for the presidency was Gen. José Miguel Gomez. When election day came around, the Liberals declared that the administration was controlling the situation through wholesale fraud, and Gomez ordered his adherents to abstain from voting. For a more complete account of this situation, our readers are referred to Mr.

Brownell's article on another page. From the date of the election, the opponents of the Palma government grew ever more assertive, and the insurrectionary spirit gathered force, as a long series of grievances worked upon the inflammable minds of the disappointed and the discontented. Mr. Palma could not carry on the government as a purely personal enterprise, and it is likely that many officials of his administration were guilty of some of the things charged against them. It was impossible, furthermore, that the portion of the foreign loan that was distributed to veterans of the revolutionary war to pay off their claims could have been used

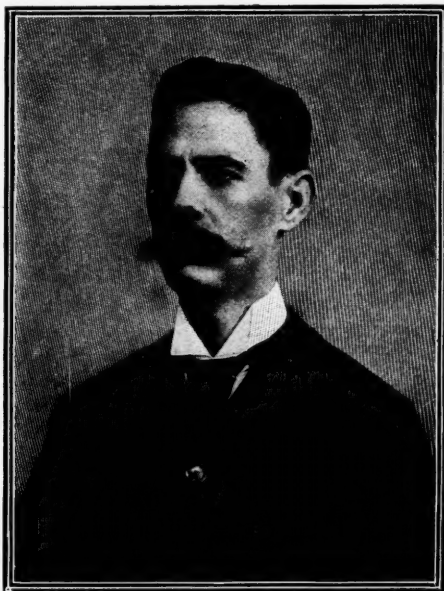


THE CZAR: "What! In republics, too?"
—From the North American (Philadelphia).

in such a way as to satisfy more than a small minority of the claimants. • Hence much unrest, and material for uprising.

*At Length,
a Real
Revolution.*

Unquestionably, President Palma relied too much upon a general recognition of his honesty and good intentions, and also was overconfident as respects the "self-acting" character of the Platt amendment. He did not believe that the sporadic outbreaks, which began last February in a small way in rural districts, were symptoms of an important revolt destined to be openly led by prominent men, which was to cause him consternation a few months later. It was not until after the middle of August that the affair took on the proportion of a real and well-recognized civil war. From being over-confident and treating the affair with disdain, the Palma administration went to the opposite extreme and became wildly panic-stricken. Its appeals for American support and its declaration of inability to protect American interests led to the landing of a few marines in Havana on September 13. While Commander Colwell of the *Denver* acted with perfect propriety under the circumstances, and was fully sustained at Washington, he was instructed by our government to withdraw the marines at once. President Roosevelt desired to give



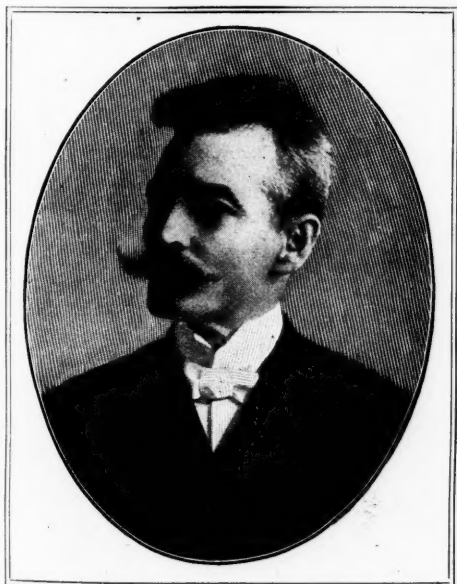
SENATOR ALFREDO ZAYAS, LEADER OF THE CUBAN LIBERAL PARTY.

(Señor Zayas is the political head of the insurrection.)

the Cuban factions a little more time to compose their own differences, and, furthermore, he very wisely preferred to act upon a definite and well-considered policy of his own, rather than to be drawn into a military intervention through such a beginning as was made when this first landing of marines occurred.

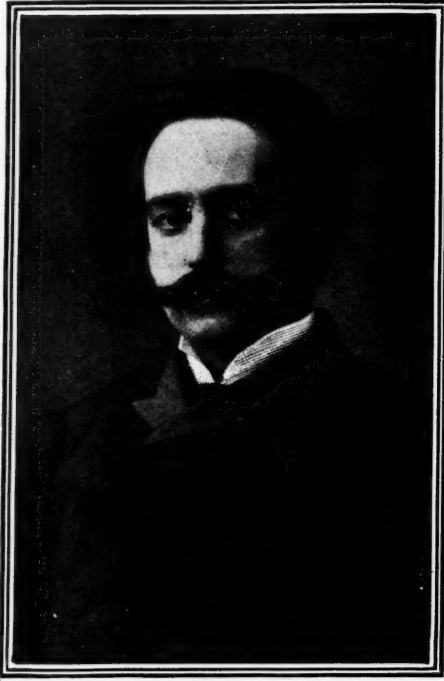
*President
Roosevelt Speaks
and Acts.* On September 14 the situation had become so grave that President Roosevelt called several

members of his cabinet into counsel at Oyster Bay, and at once issued an admirable letter addressed to Mr. Quesada, who holds the post of Cuban minister to the United States. This letter is of great importance in the history of Cuba, and in that of the relations between the island and this country. When our army and navy liberated Cuba from Spain, there were large foreign interests in the island,—English, French, and German, as well as American and Spanish. These were perfectly protected under the four years of American administration. When our withdrawal was contemplated, it became necessary to provide for the safeguarding of these interests. Mr. Root, as Secretary of War, gave close attention to



SENATOR MANUEL SANGUILLY.

(President of the Senate and one of Cuba's ablest legislators.)



SEÑOR GONZALO QUESADA, CUBAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

this subject, and there was finally drafted a treaty between Cuba and the United States, which gave our government the right to intervene under certain circumstances. In our treaty with Spain we had assumed obligations, and it was needful that we should continue to hold ourselves responsible for such maintenance of government and order in Cuba as would save from harm the personal and property rights of foreign citizens. A further condition of our withdrawal was the adoption by the Cubans of a constitution to which our government could give its approval. Mr. Root, who was, practically, the arbiter in the affair, secured the addition to the Cuban Constitution of the significant parts of the treaty between the United States and Cuba. This part of the Cuban Constitution is known as the "Platt Amendment" on account of the association with it of the late Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations.

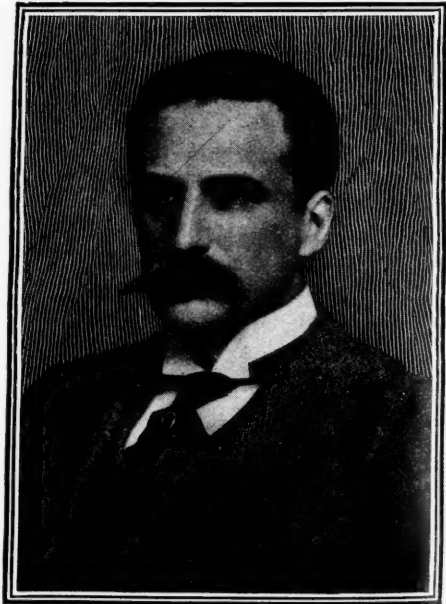
The President Roosevelt's letter has peculiar importance, in that it comes as the first official interpretation of the meaning of this right of

intervention. The President's letter declares the imperative necessity of the immediate stoppage of hostilities, and expresses the warmest interest in the independent development of Cuban government and life. Among its significant utterances are the following:

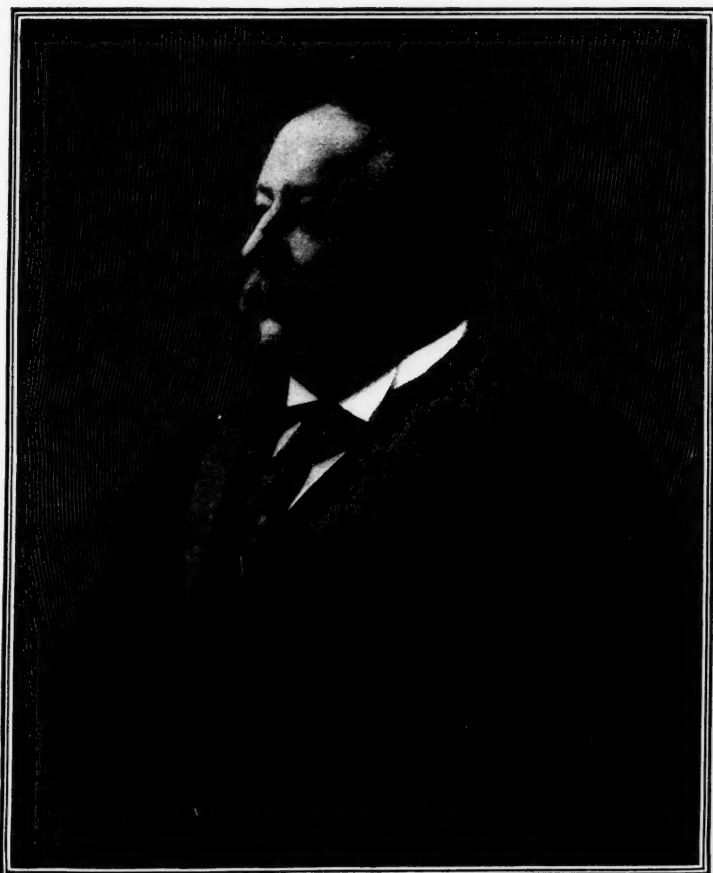
Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to secure peaceful self-government and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy.

I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of their Republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war.

The letter was widely approved of throughout the United States and Europe, and made a profound impression in Cuba. It had been decided in the Oyster Bay conference that the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, should proceed at once to Havana, accompanied by Mr. Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State, who has been acting as head of the department in the absence of Mr. Root on his long South American trip. It was also arranged that General Funston should proceed at once to Havana to join Mr. Taft. It will be remembered that Funston, as an adventurous



MR. ROBERT BACON.
(First Assistant Secretary of State.)



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SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

young Westerner, had served in the Cuban revolutionary army in the period before our war with Spain, and had become especially familiar with Cuban conditions. It was thought possible that Secretary Root, who was then proceeding from Peru to Panama, might subsequently stop at Havana on his homeward voyage. In any case, it was hoped that the presence in Cuba of high representatives of the American government might help the contending parties to find a way by which they could reconcile their differences and stop the fighting of their own volition, in order that the United States might be saved from the unwelcome necessity of using armed force to restore order.

The Practical Outlook. The outbreak of this revolution has been a great disappointment to many of us who had hoped and believed that the Platt amendment of

itself would have moral force enough to keep the Cubans from resorting to arms every time they became restless or unhappy through political differences. At first it seemed as if President Roosevelt's letter would have the desired effect, for it was announced that a truce would be declared at once, and some form of negotiation for permanent peace entered upon. But this good news was premature. As these pages were closing for the press, Mr. Taft and his associates were in Havana, and the United States had dispatched a sufficient number of warships to make possible the prompt landing of four or five thousand marines if such a step should be found needful. But the revolutionary leaders were trying to give all possible importance to their position by demonstrating their strength, for the sake of the settlement that would have to be made under the auspices of the United States.



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GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

*What of
Cuba's
Destiny?*

Naturally, all this regrettable trouble has started afresh the discussion concerning the advantages and disadvantages of annexing Cuba to the United States. Mr. Brownell's article will be found instructive on this phase of the question. It is obvious that annexation would give such stability to economic interests as to make it seem desirable to many persons having property interests in the island. Furthermore, the presumption that annexation would be followed by free trade between the two countries is always in the minds of those concerned in the production and shipping of Cuban sugar, tobacco, fruit, cattle, and other products. Nevertheless, there does not appear to be any evidence to show that the recent insurrection was fomented by business interests, in order to precipitate annexation. The political groups at the head of the contending parties in Cuba must both of them perforce profess a high quality of Cuban patriotism and a jealousy of American influence. The dominant politicians are accustomed to pretend that they favored the abrogation of the Platt amend-

ment. All sagacious men in Cuba and elsewhere know perfectly well that the Platt amendment is the only thing that makes an independent Cuban republic a possibility. If Cuba is to be annexed it is the general opinion in America that such a consummation should be reached through the ripening processes of time. All that Cuba needs just now is what President Palma has sincerely desired to bring about. It needs good business management, absolute peace and order, full encouragement for the investment of capital, an abundance of well-conducted schools, favorable tariffs and close economic connections with the United States, and a long period of peaceful development of agriculture and industry.

*Taft's Work
at
Havana.*

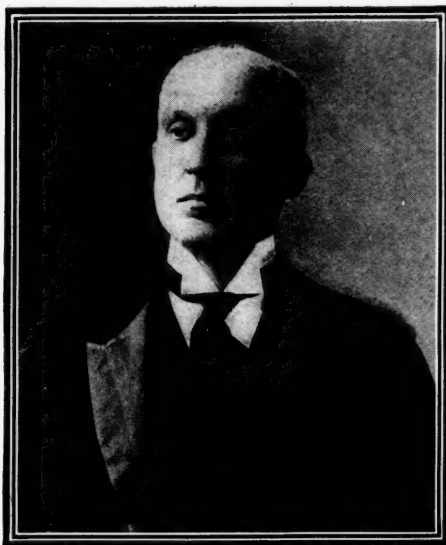
The presence of Messrs. Taft and Bacon in Havana had immediate effects. Hostilities were brought to an end, the insurgents in formidable numbers resting in their camps, while the government ceased to transport supplies or to use forcible means to end the revolt. Conferences were begun immediately, and important leaders of the opposition party had free access to the American commissioners. The most influential leader in presenting the cause against the Palma government was Senator Zayas, who is the presi-



TAFT AS THE DOVE OF PEACE.

—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

dent of the Liberal party; while the chief spokesman for the Palma government was Mendez Capote, who is Vice-President of Cuba and a leading lawyer of Havana. The Liberals demanded the absolute annulment of the last elections. The situation seemed to grow more and more complicated as the arguments and testimony were presented. It seemed likely that negotiations would have to continue for some little time, while it also seemed probable that a protracted civil war had been averted by the prompt steps taken by President Roosevelt. Meanwhile, the plans regarding General Funston had been changed, and instead of proceeding immediately to Havana, he was in conference for several days at Washington, evidently with reference to the prompt transport of troops in case it should become necessary for us to enter upon a military occupation of Cuba. Times have greatly changed since we invaded Cuba in 1898. We have now a highly efficient army, and at Washington we have a General Staff, with careful plans all worked out in advance for any such emergency as the possible need of our having to act under the Platt amendment and maintain order in Cuba. Mr. Taft from the beginning made it plain to the leaders of both factions that they must agree upon some method for a peaceful settlement of their differences, under the very probable penalty of losing their independence altogether. Yet the difficulties were so grave that an early solution was not expected.



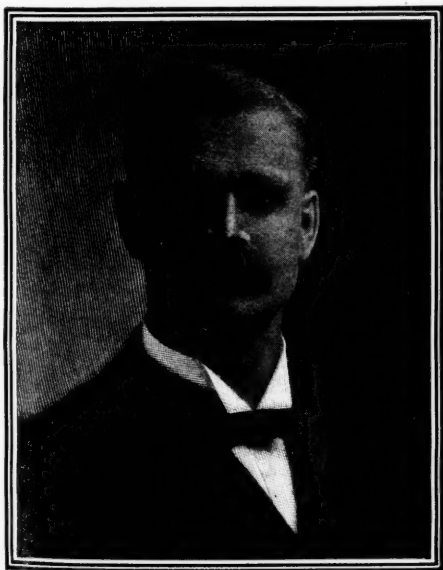
GOV. WILLIAM T. COBB, OF MAINE.

*The
Season's
Politics.*

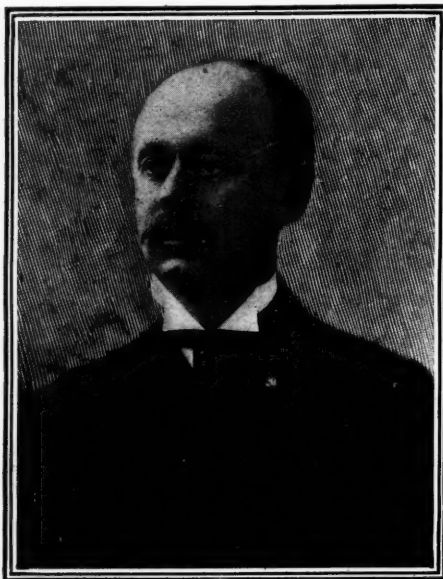
The State campaigns of a year ago were full of encouragement for plain citizens who were tired of merely nominal partisanship, sham issues, and domination by corrupt bosses serving predatory corporations. It is natural enough that in the present season, with a Congressional election pending, a little more attention should be given to party lines. But there is already much evidence that a healthy spirit of intelligent and free action is permeating political situations everywhere.

*The
Maine
Election.*

The election in Maine, which took place on September 10, resulted in Republican victory by a greatly reduced majority. Governor Cobb was reelected, as were the Republican candidates for Congress. The principal issue was the everlasting Maine topic of liquor prohibition. The Democrats desired to have the whole question reopened by submitting it again to a vote of the people. The Republicans stood by the prohibition law and opposed the plan of allowing the people to vote upon it. Such a policy as prohibition ought, from time to time, to be reconsidered, and the Republicans will in the near future have to yield in a case where they are plainly wrong. There was outside interest in the attempt of Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders to defeat Congressman Littlefield, who has opposed in Congress the Anti-Injunction Bill and some other labor measures.



HON. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, OF MAINE.



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HON. FLETCHER PROCTOR.

(Governor-elect of Vermont.)

Mr. Littlefield, who is an honest and able man, though often wrong in his positions, managed to pull through.

Results
in
Vermont.

The election in Vermont had occurred several days earlier. The Republican ticket, headed by Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor as candidate for Governor, was successful by a majority of about 20,000. Local questions were dominant, and the election was vigorously contested. In former years the results in Maine and Vermont have been regarded as foreshadowing the general results of the Congressional elections to be held throughout the country in November. But this year national questions were only incidentally involved, and no inferences are to be drawn as regards the general political situation.

Churchill's
Fight in
New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire the interest lay in the struggle for the Republican nomination for Governor, and this was principally due to the remarkable efforts made by the Lincoln Republican Club to secure the nomination of Mr. Winston Churchill. Although Mr. Churchill was not nominated in the convention, held at Concord, on September 18, he may fairly be said to have won a brilliant victory. There were several strong candidates in the field,

who were well-seasoned in New Hampshire politics, and had reasonable grounds under ordinary political conditions to hope for victory. Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, was a comparative newcomer in the State; and although he has served for a term or two in the legislature, he is still regarded by many of his fellow-citizens in the Granite State as a mere summer resident. But, in the course of a brief, lively campaign, Mr. Churchill and his supporters surprised the natives very considerably. His efforts were concentrated on the single plea that the political life of the State ought to be delivered from the control of corporations that were ruling it for gain,—especially the Boston & Maine Railroad system. The lawyers and newspapers of the State were in large part retained by interests against which Mr. Churchill was contending. In spite of everything, his movement grew until, on the ninth ballot in the convention, he came within a few votes of being the successful candidate, all the others being far in the rear. The nominee for Governor is Hon. Charles Floyd, of Manchester, against whom Mr. Churchill was most directly opposed. But the Churchill men succeeded in getting their principles embodied, in the main, in the platform; and unquestionably the cause of reform politics has won a great victory through this plucky fight. Mr. Churchill is spared the responsibilities and labors of the governorship, while he has gained quite as much prestige as if he had come out first. The Democrats and Independents were entirely ready to take up Mr. Churchill and try to elect him as against the regular Republican nominee, but this suggestion was not entertained by him for a moment, and he has given his cordial adherence to the results of the Republican convention.

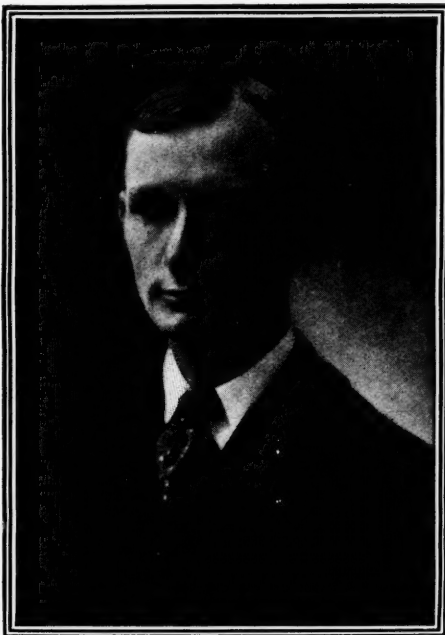
The
New York
Primaries.

In the State of New York the most important in the series of events making up the political campaign this year was the fight for control of the primary elections. This signified more than the conventions which were to choose candidates for high State offices, or the elections that are to decide as between the two great parties in November. The primaries in the city of New York were held on Tuesday, September 18. There was a great struggle for the control of the Republican organization. On the one side was Mr. Odell, State chairman, with Mr. Quigg as his chief lieutenant, and with the aged Senator Platt and many other machine politicians working

as hard as possible,—with the free use of a great deal of corporation money, according to general statement and belief. On the other side was Mr. Herbert Parsons, chairman of the County Committee, supported by all Republicans in close sympathy and touch with the Roosevelt administration and with Governor Higgins' administration at Albany. The leader of these administration forces in the Brooklyn half of the Greater New York was the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. The result was a thorough-going defeat for Odell, Quigg, Platt, and their associates, and a splendid victory for Parsons, Woodruff, and the cause of clean, normal, straightforward politics. This contest was of far more than local significance. It deserved the attention of the whole country, and its encouraging character was noted by the press throughout the land.

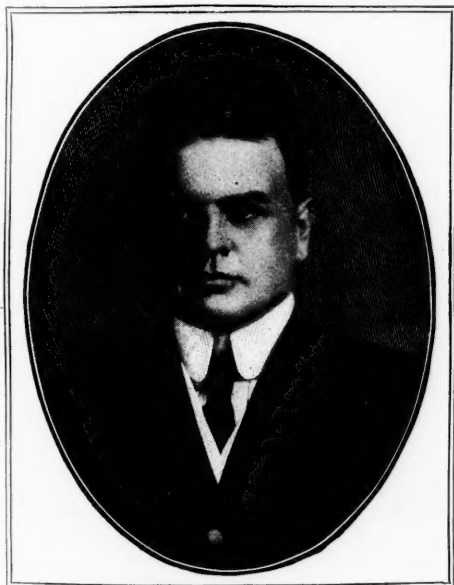
*The Question
of
Governor.*

The Republican State convention was set for September 25 at Saratoga. As a consequence of the primaries, it became practically certain that Governor Higgins could have a renomination if, upon the whole, he concluded that it would be advisable for him to run. It was plain, furthermore, that if he should conclude not to seek or to accept renomination,



HON. HERBERT PARSONS.

(Member of Congress from New York and victorious in holding his place as chairman of the New York County Republican Committee.)

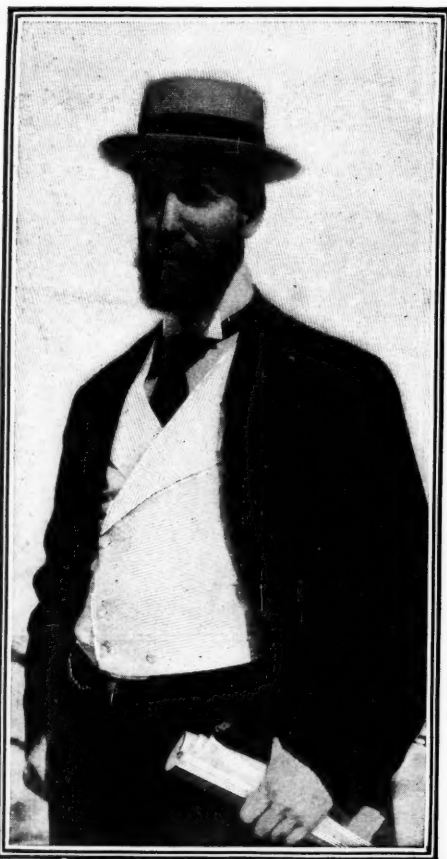


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HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

(Victorious leader of the Brooklyn Republicans.)

he could have the prestige of seeming to name the man who should head the ticket. These pages had gone to press before the convention was held. Of Governor Higgins and his record, far too little has been said in commendation. President Roosevelt freely remarks that New York has not had a better Governor than Higgins in forty years. He is a gentleman of high character and fine conscience, with a rare knowledge of public affairs. Unfortunately, he has not sufficiently impressed his personality upon the great metropolitan population at the lower end of the State. In his own western counties his worth is understood. On the eve of the assembling of the convention nobody seemed to know what man would be named, but there remained no doubt as to his necessary qualifications and character. It was certain that he would be in sympathy with the Roosevelt national administration, and a thorough supporter of the kind of party reform for which Mr. Parsons stands as chairman of the New York County Committee. The name of Mr. Charles E. Hughes had continued to be mentioned as a very desirable and popular nominee.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

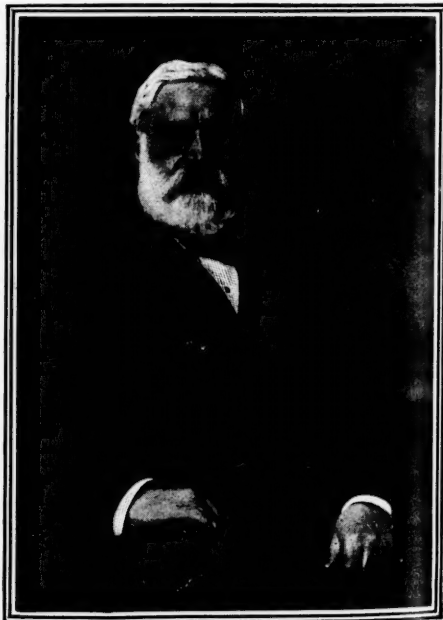
(From a photograph taken as he arrived from Europe last month. Mr. Hughes has been spoken of prominently as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.)

The New York Democrats. The Democratic primaries were particularly interesting, on account of a breach, now apparently irreconcilable, between Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss, and Mayor George B. McClellan, who until recently has been Tammany's pet beneficiary. Mr. McClellan, who has fine intellectual qualifications, seems at length also to be developing a conscience and character of his own in politics. While as a result of the primaries Mr. Murphy remains in control, the McClellan men made marked gains. The absorbing interest in New York Democratic politics, meanwhile, had been centered in Mr. William R. Hearst's endeavor to capture the Democratic nomination for Governor. During July and August everything seemed to be going in

Mr. Hearst's direction. But after the high tide of Bryanism that rolled up with the landing of the "peerless" leader, the Hearst movement seemed to be declining.

Hearst and His "League." Meanwhile, the Independence League, which had been organized for the sole purpose of giving

Mr. Hearst the nomination, held its convention on September 12. This convention was for the most part made up of genuine enthusiasts, who put a full ticket in the field, adopted a very radical platform, and made it extremely plain that they did not intend to be used as a mere stepping stone to help Mr. Hearst to a Democratic nomination. On the contrary, they were determined that their entire ticket and their platform must stand together. This did not prevent Mr. Hearst from continuing to seek the Democratic nomination, but it created a situation almost fatally embarrassing to both sets of Hearst leaders. Thus, the Democratic national committeeman for New York, the Hon. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, who had for many weeks been working hard to secure Hearst's nomination for Governor, changed his attitude a week before the convention was held at Buffalo, on September 25, and turned his support to Mayor Adam, of his own city. And Mr. Mack's defection



MAYOR J. N. ADAM, OF BUFFALO.

was only one of many. Thus, it seemed probable that Mr. Hearst would have to run solely as the candidate of the Independence League. Mayor McClellan, meanwhile, and many other influential Democrats of New York City were supporting District Attorney Jerome for the head of the Democratic State ticket. Thus it had become wholly probable as these pages closed for the press that there would be three tickets in the field, Mr. Hearst running independently of the two old parties. In such a case party lines would tend to disappear and every voter would act in accordance with his personal opinion of the candidates. A Republican like Mr. Hughes could probably defeat Hearst in a three-cornered fight, but the outcome would be wholly uncertain.

*The
Ohio
Republicans.*

In Ohio they are not electing a Governor, but the State Republican convention (called to nominate some minor officers) was in point of fact a political meeting of the highest significance, inasmuch as it involved a fight for the leadership and control of the party machinery for the next year of two. For many years past Mr. Dick, who is now United States Senator in the seat of the late Mark Hanna, has been chairman of the State Republican

Committee, and he was fighting to retain control. In former years he and Senator Foraker were leaders of opposing factions, but for some time past their differences have been made up. They entered the convention of September 11 to make a determined fight for the perpetuation of their own offices and power. The leader of the fight against Dick and Foraker was Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, who ought, in the judgment of many good people, to have succeeded Mr. Hanna as Senator. It is also to be inferred that Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, who is now regarded as the foremost Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, was,—in point of sympathy and natural affiliation,—on the side of Mr. Burton. But Mr. Taft was about to be sent to Cuba on great public business, and Mr. Burton, who is a good man and a statesman, is a poor politician. Senator Foraker made one of his old-time electrifying speeches and carried the convention with a whirl, while Mr. Dick's skillful management has resulted in his continued control of the Ohio Republican machinery. It seems to be very hard for Ohio Republicanism to get itself reëstablished on right lines. Mr. Foraker ought long ago to have cut loose from certain



THE GREAT POLITICAL COMBAT AT DAYTON, OHIO.

BURTON, TO DICK AND FORAKER: "Odds, Bodkins, come on!"

—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

affiliations and lined up with the national administration. Mr. Burton, on the other hand, should have entered upon a narrower campaign and should have limited his fight to an attack on Mr. Dick's further control. It was Foraker who saved Dick, rather than the contrary. Behind the scenes, of course, much was involved that concerned the political future of half a dozen prominent Ohio politicians.

*Wisconsin's
Primary Law
in Operation.* The primaries held in Wisconsin on September 4,—the first under the new State law, and said to have been the first ever held in any State



HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON, OF WISCONSIN.

(Who won the Republican nomination for the Governorship in the first primary election held under the new Wisconsin law.)

for nominating simultaneously all candidates of all parties,—attracted almost as much attention without the State as within it. This was partly due to the fact that a radical reform in the method of naming candidates for public office was at last on trial after years of agitation and debate, but in a greater degree the popular interest had an incentive in the contest for the Republican nomination to the governorship, which had been waged for months between Lieutenant-

Governor James O. Davidson and Speaker Irvine L. Lenroot of the Assembly. There was no real political issue involved in the fight, so far as outsiders could judge, but the active participation of Senator La Follette, who vigorously championed the candidacy of Mr. Lenroot, aroused the interest of the whole country. Both candidates had been supporters of the La Follette policies in State legislation, and the Republican State organization as a whole was fully committed to those policies. The primary law itself had been a La Follette measure, although it had been amended in the legislature in ways that were not entirely satisfactory to the Senator (then Governor) or his more radical followers. The result of the primaries was an overwhelming majority for Mr. Davidson, who had been supported by Senator Spooner and many other influential Republican leaders in the State, including not a few of Mr. La Follette's own former followers. The new primary system, on the whole, seems to have given satisfaction. The vote was small,—not more than 70 per cent. of the vote cast at a general election. Many members of the minority party took no interest in the choice of candidates. The principal argument used in the State against the new system was that a candidate's personal expenses are so greatly increased by it that only rich men can run for office, but the friends of the law assert that many illegitimate expenditures have been eliminated. At any rate, the individual voter in Wisconsin now has a way, imperfect though it be, of asserting his preferences for party nominees.

*Adjusting
Politics
in Minnesota.* Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, has been renominated by the Democrats on a platform which indorses William J. Bryan with great enthusiasm, demands revision of the tariff and the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and makes appeals for labor support. The Republicans had made their ticket early in the summer, placing at the head of it the Hon. A. L. Cole. The conditions which gave Johnson his victory two years ago, in the very same election which gave Roosevelt a plurality of 216,000 votes in Minnesota, no longer exist. The normal Republican forces have rallied about the candidacy of Mr. Cole, and the great body of Republicans who supported Johnson two years ago as a protest against the action of their own party are said to have returned

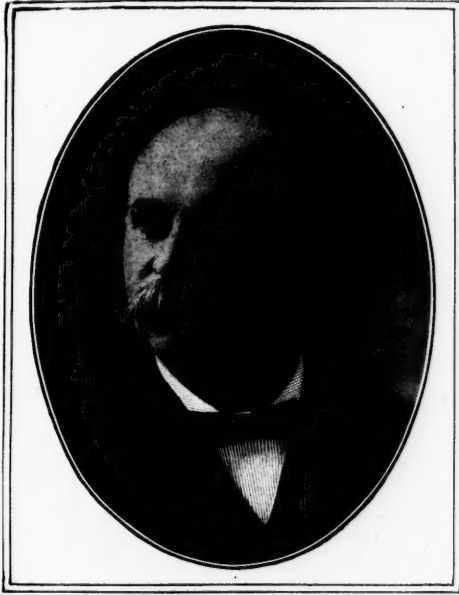
to their own political camp. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says of Johnson:

He was, curiously enough, put in the same category with Folk, Douglas, Deneen, and even Roosevelt as a reform leader. But the world has waited in vain for any act or speech to justify the classification. One trouble probably has been that there was nothing in particular to reform. The Republican administration of the State affairs had been so correct and honorable that there was no background of corruption or malfeasance against which to display the white-robed Johnsonian virtues.

This, of course, is a Republican point of view, and we must wait for the ides of November to show us what the people of Minnesota really think of the merits of the rival candidates and platforms.

Nebraska and Mr. Rosewater. In the Nebraska Republican convention, held late in August, interest centered in the nomination for United States Senator, since the candidate named by the convention is assured of the vote to be cast by Republican members of the legislature next winter. Attorney-General Norris Brown, who had stumped the State in behalf of the principle that the property of the railroad corporations should be assessed on the same basis as that of other taxpayers, received the nomination, his principal opponent being the Hon. Edward Rosewater, the veteran editor of the *Omaha Bee*, who had done more than any other man to bring the railroad issue to the front in Nebraska politics. A few days after the convention Mr. Rosewater died suddenly in the *Bee* Building at Omaha. He had been a powerful personality in Western politics for a third of a century. His independent attitude on questions of public policy had made him a marked man in many a party contest, and his newspaper was known for its vigor and individuality of expression from one end of the country to the other. Ten years ago last June, on the occasion of the *Bee's* twenty-fifth birthday anniversary, there was published in this REVIEW a brief tribute to the journalistic ability and usefulness of Mr. Rosewater and his two sons, who were associated with him in the editorship of the *Bee*.

Hot Times in Colorado. The political situation in Colorado is kaleidoscopic in its changes and variety. It is not fair to expect any outsider to understand very much about it. What we know is that a great fight is on, and that there is a free-for-all race for the governorship. On the Democratic

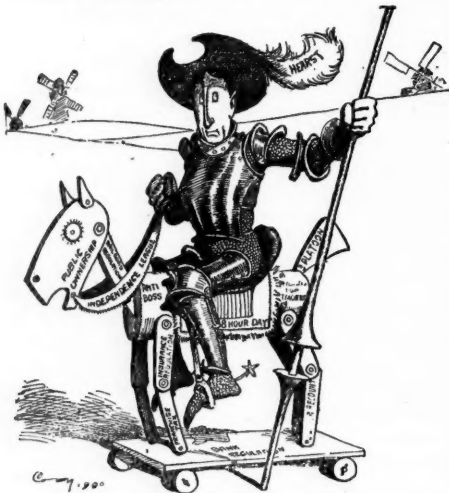


THE LATE EDWARD ROSEWATER, OF OMAHA.

side Senator Patterson has been waging war against Mayor Speer, boss of the city and State machines. In the convention of September 13 the Patterson forces succeeded in nominating Alva Adams, who has been governor already for several terms. Adams' nomination was not wholly acceptable, however, and an eminent citizen of Denver, namely, Judge Lindsay, of the Juvenile Court, at once announced that he would run for governor on an independent ticket, whereupon a wealthy Colorado Springs man, James F. Burns, was brought forward as a candidate for governor on the Labor ticket. The Republicans held their convention on the 15th, and nominated Philip B. Stewart to head the ticket. The newspapers have always the habit of referring to Mr. Stewart as "President Roosevelt's friend," by way of identification. It is always supposed in Colorado that whatever action President Roosevelt takes in relation to that State is inspired by Mr. Stewart. Three days after his nomination Mr. Stewart withdrew from the ticket. It is supposed that he did this because of his objections to one of the nominees for the Supreme Court. On the 20th the Republicans got together again and nominated Chancellor Buchtel, head of the Denver University. Mayor Speer and his friends are flatly refusing to support the ticket of the Patterson Democracy.

California
Rejects
W. R. Hearst.

The State of California has turned for the moment from its work of rehabilitating San Francisco to divert itself with the game of biennial politics. Governor George Pardee, in spite of his immaculate record and his interesting family, failed to make secure his renomination. The honors went to the Hon. James N. Gillett, who lives at Eureka and holds a seat in Congress. California always knows what it wants in the way of legislation. The Republican platform asks Congress to remove the tariff for three years on building material intended to restore San Francisco. It calls upon its representatives in Congress to work for the exclusion of Japanese and all other Asiatic labor, and to keep Asiatics of our own insular possessions from coming to the United States. A direct primary law and other interesting reforms are also advocated. The Democrats held their convention at Sacramento on September 12, and in their platform they made a very important chapter of Democratic history. California Democracy in times past has been ruled with a high hand by William R. Hearst and his newspaper, the *San Francisco Examiner*. But the California Democrats at this very time, when Mr. Hearst looms on the horizon as a political portent, have frankly and explicitly repudiated him and virtually read him out of the party. The Democratic nominee for Governor is the Hon. Theodore A. Bell. The platform indorses Mr. Bryan, opposes railroad abuses, favors public ownership, and is radical all along the line.



MR. HEARST GOING IT ALONE.
From the *World* (New York).

Mr. Bryan
and
His Party.

Mr. Bryan's return and his speeches upon great public issues have constituted a foremost topic through the month of September. His reception at New York was upon a magnificent scale, and his following seemed to comprise practically the entire Democratic party of the country. In his great speech at Madison Square Garden, however, he made certain utterances which are likely to result in great discord, if not in actual cleavage of the Democratic mass. A great part of his speech was devoted to the question of trusts and corporations, and to his methods for the stamping out of monopoly and the regulation of interstate commerce. All else, however, in his great speech attracted comparatively little attention, because of the immense sensation he created by his declaration upon the subject of railroads. He boldly declared himself in favor of public ownership and operation, upon a plan under which the national government should acquire the trunk lines and main highways of commerce, while the State governments should own and operate the remaining lines. The conservative Democrats, who had by the thousand openly committed themselves to the support of Mr. Bryan as their next Presidential candidate, were in great consternation. They had flocked to the Bryan standard as the best means of averting what they regarded as the "Hearst peril." They were laboring under the delusion that Mr. Bryan had somehow or other become what in their favorite phrase would be termed "safe and sane," and that his extreme radicalism was a part of an exuberant theoretical program that was bound to pass away as his hair grew thinner and as staid middle age succeeded an ardent youth.

Discord
Succeeds
Harmony.

But Mr. Bryan has not been obliging enough to modify his railroad policy; and if the Democrats nominate him two years hence the country will insist upon regarding him as constituting his own platform, quite irrespective of the phrases that may be framed by the committee on resolutions of the Democratic convention. In the month before Mr. Bryan's return, if a national Democratic convention could have been held so far in advance, he would have been nominated by acclamation and without a dissenting voice to lead the Democratic cohorts in 1908. The situation has changed somewhat, although Mr. Bryan would still carry the convention very easily if it were to be



TRYING TO GET HIM BACK INTO THE BOTTLE.—The Fishermalden and the Genie.—Arabian Nights' Entertainment.—From the World (New York).

held at any time this fall. He is making vigorous speeches in the Congressional and State campaigns in different parts of the country, and is everywhere received with tremendous enthusiasm. But his position is going to be a very difficult one in the course of the next year and a half. It is reported, seemingly with good authority, that he has now given up his plan of going off to make a long stay in Australia and New Zealand. One thing is certain, and that is that if Mr. Bryan remains here at home his presence will have much to do with keeping party politics in a fine state of agitation. Discord will have succeeded harmony in Democratic circles. There is unceasing gossip afloat regarding possibilities on both sides of the next Presidential campaign. But such talk rests upon no solid facts or considerations. Mr. Bryan's nomination is probable, but not certain. What the Republicans will do is not

at this juncture worth a guess, except for the enlivenment of conversation in moments of leisure. There is nobody whose opinion at the present time regarding the next Republican Presidential ticket is worth the scrap of paper upon which it might be written. There is no lack of receptive candidates.

*The
President's
Policies.*

As for Republican policies, President Roosevelt will undoubtedly state them well in the message he is now preparing to present to Congress when it assembles on the third of December. He will naturally advocate the completion of some very important unfinished work held over by Congress from the last session. A certain antagonism that seems to have arisen between the Republican organization and the leaders of organized labor is undoubtedly deprecated by President Roosevelt, who is in the main sympathetic

with legislation in the labor interest, and who has just now issued an order extending the eight-hour law to laborers engaged in government work. While some things asked for by labor leaders might, in the President's opinion, not be wise legislation, it is his inclination to state affirmatively what he himself and his party have done to promote the interests of working people, and he believes that the party is entitled, upon its record, to the support of labor men. It is well known that he is going to push hard for the enactment of the bill that will stop excessive hours of work on railways, and that he proposes an investigation of child labor in American shops and mills, to be conducted on a great scale. His views upon the progressive tax-

ation of estates in process of inheritance are well known. In short, Republican policy, in so far as President Roosevelt leads it, is a policy for the people, as against corrupt political domination by trusts and corporations.

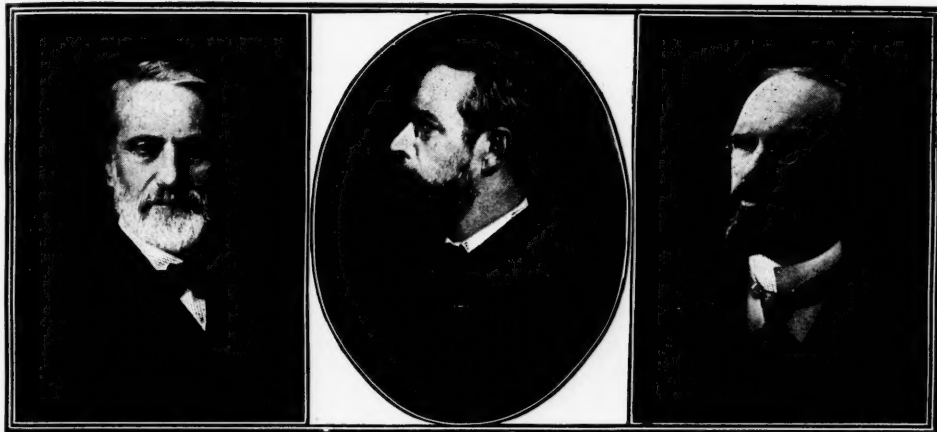
*The President
and Spelling
Reform.*

President Roosevelt's recent instructions to Public Printer Stillings that the President's messages and all other documents issuing from the White House should be printed in accordance with the rules for spelling recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board first drew general attention to the fact that such a board was in existence. From time to time in the past organizations had been formed in this country and in England for



AN OLD WORLD ECHO OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPELLING REFORM "HIT."

KAISER WILHELM (according to the cartoonist of *Fischietto*, Turin): "The simplification of English orthography is certainly a stroke worthy of the energy of Teddy. The thing for me to do now is to abolish all languages except German, and make this the universal tongue."



Dr. Isaac K. Funk.

Prof. Brander Matthews.

Dr. Melvil Dewey.

THREE LEADING ADVOCATES OF THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING AND MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE BOARD, OF WHICH PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS IS CHAIRMAN.

the purpose of making more or less radical changes in our standard orthography; but it may be doubted whether in all the years during which these various societies had been agitating the question as much had actually been accomplished in behalf of real reform as the Simplified Spelling Board has achieved within the first six or eight months of its history. This board, of which Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, is the chairman, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie the generous patron, began an active campaign in the early months of the present year to secure the coöperation of educated people in the gradual simplification of English spelling. Among the members of the board are leading lexicographers and etymological experts, including the editors of the *Standard* and *Century* Dictionaries. As compared with earlier attempts at spelling reform, the changes recommended by this board and approved by President Roosevelt are decidedly conservative. In fact, they are modifications which have already been sanctioned by usage and recognized by the dictionaries. Many of the jocose allusions to the reform in the press are utterly pointless in the light of the actual recommendations of the board. President Roosevelt's action in the premises has been absurdly misconceived in many quarters. The best answer to these criticisms is contained in the President's own letter to Mr. Stillings, the head of the Government Printing Office. After directing that, hereafter, in all publications of the executive departments, the three hundred words for which

the board recommends a simpler spelling should be spelled in accordance with the board's rules, the President says:

There is not the slightest intention to do anything revolutionary or initiate any far-reaching policy. The purpose simply is for the government, instead of lagging behind public sentiment, to advance abreast of it, and at the same time abreast of the views of the ablest and most practical educators of our time, as well as of the most profound scholars,—men of the stamp of Professor Lounsbury and Professor Skeat.

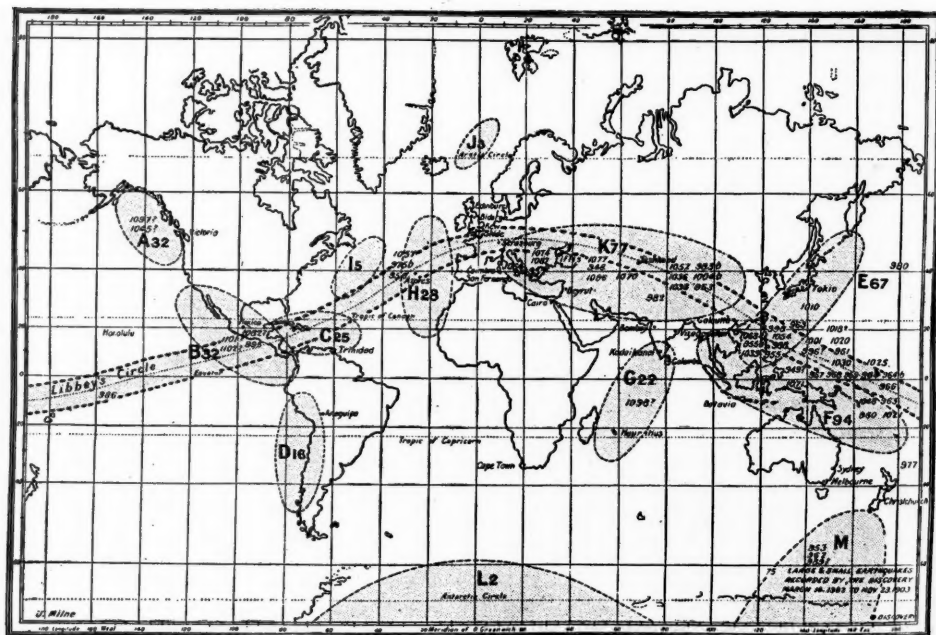
*The President
to Visit
Panama.*

After the November elections President Roosevelt will make his visit to Panama to inspect the canal route, and will be absent from this country about three weeks, returning in time for the opening of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for having secured peace among the quarreling republics of Central America. If he and Mr. Root could bring them all into union with the new Republic of Panama, under the guarantee of the United States for good order and sound finance, it would be a great stroke of statesmanship. Along the line of such a policy it is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will ratify the pending San Domingo treaty. Mr. Root's South American visit has been one long series of ovations, and he has by his wise and eloquent addresses done much to make the leaders of South American opinion better cognizant of the real attitude of the United States. Upon this subject we shall have more to say next month, after the Secretary's return.

*Chile After
the
Earthquake.*

As this REVIEW forecasted last month, it was impossible, even late in September, to accurately estimate the loss of life and property caused by the earthquake at Valparaiso on August 16. The destruction to property is variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and it now seems fairly certain that between 1,500 and 2,000 lives were lost. While, however, Chile's chief source of revenue, the nitrate fields, have not been injured, and therefore the earthquake has not been an irreparable national calamity, there has been great loss and suffering in the two cities of Valparaiso and Santiago. The former will, of course, be rebuilt, and Chilean progress will not be halted, even temporarily. We are especially pleased to be able to present to our readers this month a comprehensive and authoritative article on the resources of Chile and Peru and the char-

acteristics of their peoples (page 433), by two writers who have, within the past few months, returned from extended tours throughout our southern continent. Messrs. Brown and Adams, it will be remembered, were the authors of our article on Brazil, which appeared in the REVIEW for August. Chile has just inaugurated (September 18) a new President, to succeed President Riesco, Señor Don Pedro Montt, a portrait of whom appears in connection with the article to which we have already referred. After being warmly welcomed at Lima and other Peruvian cities, Secretary Root sailed from Callao on September 16 and his extended South American tour virtually ended upon his arrival at Panama on September 21. Thence it was expected that Mr. Root would proceed across the Isthmus to Colon and be taken to Havana to meet Messrs. Taft and Bacon for a conference over the Cuban insurrection.



PROFESSOR MILNE'S EARTHQUAKE CHART OF THE WORLD.

(This chart, which shows the areas peculiarly liable to earthquake shock and indicates the points at which seismic observatories are erected, was drawn up by Professor Milne as the official map of the British Association. The large earthquakes of the year 1905 are indicated by Professor Milne's system of small figures, used by him at Slide Observatory, in the Isle of Wight. The large black figures show the number of shocks during the eight years covered by this map, which indicates only the very large earthquakes. The large black letters designate the observatories. Professor Milne says that as an accompaniment of the recent earthquake at San Francisco, movements of from three to ten feet have taken place in old faults,—dislocated strata, each possibly more than three hundred miles in length. The professor considers it probable that in Chile a quantity of rock material approximately equal to two million cubic miles was displaced. It was the impact of this huge mass upon that on which it finally rested which gave rise to those earth movements almost immediately recorded at every seismographic section throughout the world. The chart above is reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*.)

Results of
the Rio
Conference.

During the last days of the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro (the formal closing took place on August 27), the subjects of sanitation, commercial relations, patents and copyrights, the Pan-American Railway, and the codification of international law were disposed of. The conference also adopted the resolution presented by Mr. Buchanan, head of the American delegation, providing that the countries represented shall prepare statistical tables for submission to the next conference, showing the monetary fluctuations of the past twenty years. The much-discussed Drago, or Calvo, doctrine, opposing the use of force by a foreign power for the collection of debts, was referred unanimously to the Hague Tribunal, the next meeting of which will probably be held in May. An excellent spirit prevailed at the conference, and the very meeting together of representatives from all sections of the two American continents has been of incalculable benefit in bringing together in friendly accord, based on common understanding, the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races of our Western Hemisphere. Just how cordial this good feeling was is indicated by the following, which we quote from a letter addressed to the REVIEW, written from Rio during the conference itself by an eminent American delegate:

The spirit which prevails is excellent, and I believe that the results will assure the permanency of these conferences. What is mostly needed is a longer period of preparation, as on

many important questions the conference lacks the necessary data. We are therefore working out a plan under which the Bureau of the American Republics will be required to prepare detailed reports on specific questions of common interest, which reports will furnish the basis for the drafting of conventions and treaties. I find the work here of absorbing interest and appreciate the privilege of close contact with the leading men of all the countries of Central and South America.

Calvo or
Drago?

It is interesting to note the fact that, contrary to the general opinion, the views of Señor Carlos

Calvo and those of Dr. Drago are not identical in the matter of this collection of international debts. According to an eminent South American legal authority (whose opinion is set forth in a recent article in the Buenos Ayres *Herald*), the substance of Dr. Drago's famous note (communicated to the Powers of the world December 29, 1902) is contained in the following sentence:

In brief, the principle I would wish to see recognized is that a public debt cannot justify armed intervention, and still less the occupation of the territories of the American nations by a European power. Such a situation would be evidently antagonistic to the principles proclaimed by the American peoples and particularly by the Monroe Doctrine.

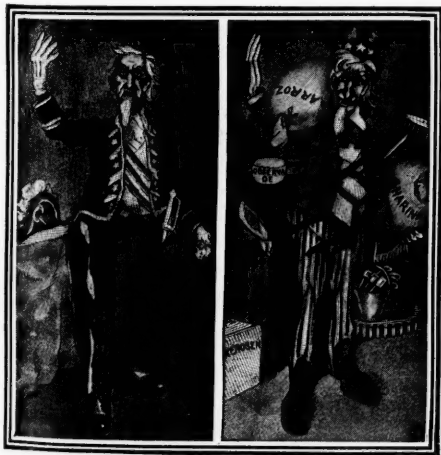
On the other hand, Señor Calvo's opinion, as set forth in his book, "The Theory and Practice of International Law," issued many years ago, is as follows:

We will content ourselves by remarking here that, in strict international law, the recovery of debts and the prosecution of private claims do not justify *de plano* (by immediate action) the armed intervention of governments; and as the states of Europe invariably follow this rule in their reciprocal relations, there is no reason why it should not be binding on them also in their relations with the nations of the New World.

The whole history of the Calvo and Drago idea, with documents drawn from official sources, may be found in an interesting little volume, under the title "Deudas" (Debts), just published by the publishing house of Coni, in Buenos Ayres. The subject of the forcible collection of international debts is exhaustively treated in English by Prof. John H. Latané, in the current *Atlantic*.

British
Politics and
Interests

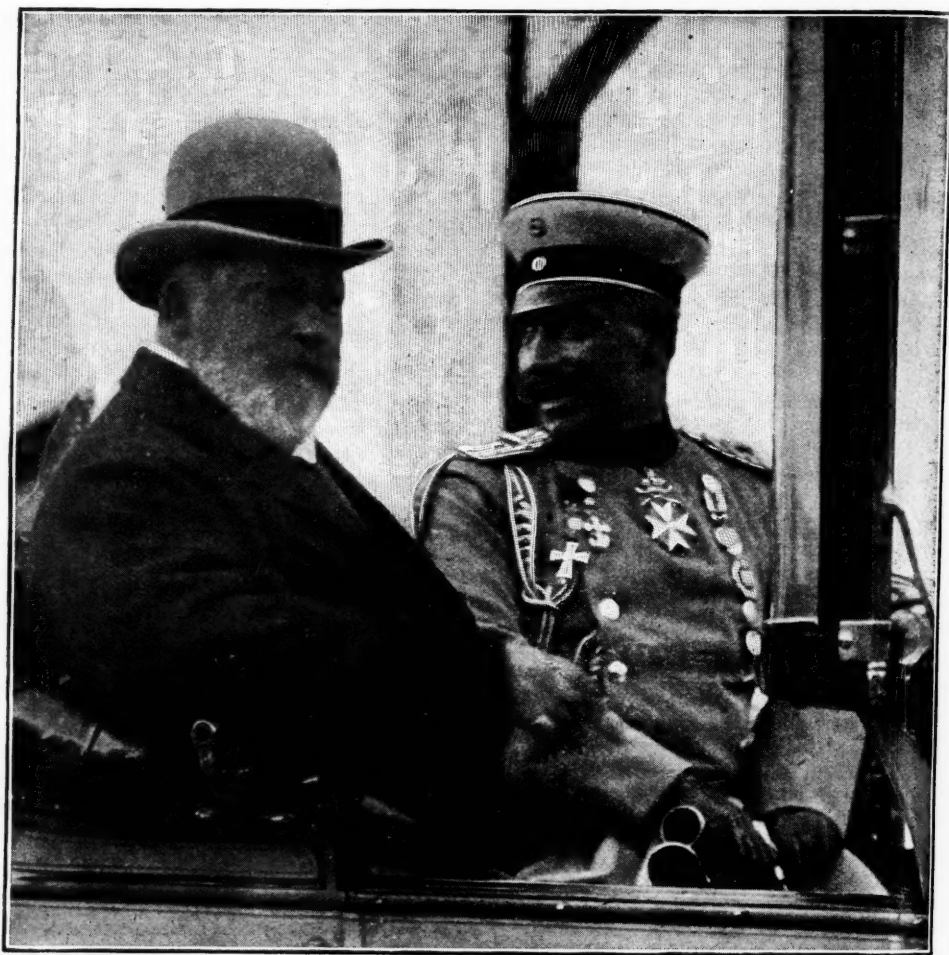
At the autumn session of the British Parliament the battle will be resumed over the Birrell education bill, and this, beyond a doubt, will continue to be the subject of most burning interest to Englishmen of all political opin-



UNCLE SAM'S DUAL PERSONALITY.

He comes ostensibly as a preacher of international brotherhood. In reality, he is a drummer for Yankee goods.

—From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Ayres).



KING AND KAISER AT CRONBERG.

(From a photograph taken during the recent visit of King Edward to Germany.)

ions. During the past summer, the most significant political happening for Great Britain was, in all probability, the meeting of King Edward and the German Emperor at Cronberg, an event to which we have already alluded in these pages. What actually happened at this meeting will, of course, never be known publicly; but it is safe to assume that the meeting left very satisfactory impressions on both sides, since the German official verdict is that "no frictions whatever exist anywhere between England and Germany—only rivalry." A noteworthy conference for Britons, during early September, was the meeting at Liverpool (on the 3d) of the Thirty-ninth Trade Union Congress, at which a million and a half

trade unionists were represented by four hundred and ninety delegates. Without discussion, and by a unanimous vote, the congress instructed the Labor members of Parliament to introduce a bill providing for the nationalization of all railways, canals, and mines of the United Kingdom. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of an eight-hour day and in sympathy with Russian reformers. The world sympathizes with the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his grief at the death of his wife, who passed away on August 30. Two other happenings in Great Britain of international significance were the announcement by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, that the Chinese Government had formally

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requested Sir Robert Hart to remain at the head of its customs administration, and the Anglo-American boat race (September 8) on the Thames, which resulted in a victory for the Cambridge University crew over the Americans from Harvard.

A
New Jesuit
General.

It is not easy to foresee what will be the influence upon the Vatican's dispute with the French Government of the election of the Rev. Francis Xavier Wernz to be General of the Jesuits, or "Black Pope," as that functionary is otherwise known. It is certain that the political opposition to the Catholic Church in France will be increased by the election of this German priest. Father Wernz, who was chosen by the Quadrivium of the Congregation of the Company of Jesus (the Jesuit Order), at Rome, on September 8, is an ultra patriotic German. At the time of his election he was rector of the Gregorian University in Rome, and already recognized as an authority on canon law, on which subject he has written many books. He is also a member of the Index Council, and, although strictly orthodox, is generally believed to be energetic and progressive. As the head of this highly disciplined and cultured order of churchmen, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the sixteenth century, the power of Father Wernz will be almost incalculable. Some active European observers of clerical politics are maintaining that the election of a German to be head of the Jesuits scores another diplomatic victory for Kaiser Wilhelm, and foreshadows, in the near future, some radical moves in the programme of pan-Germanism toward the absorption of more than one small nationality in Europe in which Catholicism predominates. The high diplomatic ability and political activity of this order has been, it is claimed, the admiration of the Kaiser for many years, and to secure its aid one of the first objects of his ambition. At the same election, the Jesuits chose five assistant Generals: for Italy, Father Freddi; for Germany, Father Ledochowski; for France, Father Fine; for Spain, Father Abad; and for the Anglo-Saxon peoples, Father James Hayes, of Liverpool.

The Russian
Reign
of Terror.

It is becoming more and more evident that such keen observers as Leroy Beaulieu and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace were more correct than the newspaper dispatches when they

predicted that the Russian revolution would require four or five, or even ten, years more for its completion. Since the dissolution of the Duma and the suppression of the Sveaborg and Kronstadt mutinies, the whole revolutionary movement in the empire has become a contest to the death between repression and assassination. On August 25 an unsuccessful attempt to kill Premier Stolypin by a bomb resulted in the almost complete destruction of his country villa and the death of twenty-five persons, including the assassins, besides the serious injury of two of the Premier's children. The next day, General Min, the hated commander of the terrible Seminovski regiment of the Guards, the regiment which trampled out in blood the Moscow uprising of last year, was shot by a young girl, a member of the "Flying Section of the Northern Social Revolutionists." And the day following, General Liarliarski, acting military Governor-General of Warsaw, was shot on the streets of the Polish capital. On September 15 the hated General Trepov died, officially of heart disease, but in all probability as the result of a poison plot by the revolutionists, this functionary having been warned last year that he would die by the hand of the revolution,—by poison. Since August 10, according to an official estimate in St. Petersburg, more than six hundred government officials have met violent death. Savage and horrible as all this is, the terrible fact is forcing itself upon the consciousness of the world that Russian conditions have come to the point where the bomb is the only possible, inevitable response of the people to martial law, the censorship, the dissolution of the Duma, and the suppression of free speech. There seems to be no other outlet for the people's will except outrage and assassination. This is coming to be recognized as a fact throughout Russia. The fact that such deeds mean more than simply murder is shown in such utterances as the following, which we find in a cable report of the New York *Sun's* St. Petersburg correspondent:

The most actual impression of the entire tragedy is the sense that the Russians regard it as an act of civil war. There is a formidable element in educated society which insists on comparing it to the throwing of a shell into a beleaguered citadel. They declare that the government press has taken for its cry, "Who is not with us is against us," and they explain the fearful mercilessness of the outrage by referring to the executionary expeditions which visited wholesale punishment along the railway where government employees had struck.

Another
Horrible
"Pogrom"

At Siedlce, a town of Russian southeast of Warsaw, on September 8 and 9 there occurred a pogrom, or massacre of Jews, which for atrocity and destruction of life surpassed even the slaughters of Kishinev and Bialystok. As in all cases of the attack on civilians by the military in Russia, the police and troops charged the Terrorists and Jews with first attacking them, and assert that they simply defended themselves. It remains true, however, according to all reports, that there was a concerted massacre by the soldiers and police of Jews and all Christians who refused or neglected to hang out ikons from their windows. Governor-General Skallon refused to put a stop to the slaughter unless the leaders of the Bund, or Jewish revolutionary order, were delivered up to him. He even telegraphed to St. Petersburg for permission to use the artillery. A cordon of troops was put around the city, and the Jews and Poles endeavoring to escape were driven back and shot down without mercy. More than two hundred Jews were killed and thousands flogged, wounded, and imprisoned. The troops then looted the liquor shops and plundered right and left. The city became a scene of wild disorder, which afterward spread to Warsaw. This occurrence is a fearfully ironical comment on repeated assertions of the Czar and his ministers of their determination to preserve order, and to introduce liberal reforms beginning with the immediate abolition of restrictions on the Jews. Famine, murder, pillage, imprisonment, banishment, and execution continue undiminished. There is no remedy possible while rulers and ruled regard each other with the burning hatred which has characterized their attitude during the past two years. Russia's only hope, says Mr. Demchinski, a political economist of moderate views, in commenting (in one of the St. Petersburg dailies) on the attempt to assassinate Premier Stolypin, is in a rude awakening for both rulers and people. We quote his words:

All citizens feel for the Premier that he suffered in serving the nation's affairs, but there are only two means of dealing with such calamities. There is force which, as martial law and executionary expeditions show, has failed. It is true troops can suppress public disorders of the masses, but they are powerless against a secret enemy. Thousands of police agents are equally powerless. The entire body of society is the only force that can struggle with a secret enemy, and society will coöperate only when it



THE LATE GENERAL TREPOV, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ST. PETERSBURG.

(He was one of the most cordially hated of Russian officials. For the past year he has been chief of the Imperial police, commandant of the palace, and assistant minister of the interior.)

receives the rights of an ally of the Government by the participation of society in an honest application of the Constitutional laws.

Is the
Worst Yet
to Come?

The new Duma, Czar Nicholas has promised, will meet in February next. Meanwhile the Reactionaries are working hard to persuade his Majesty not to call any other Duma, but to either declare a dictatorship or return to the old autocratic, bureaucratic régime. The Czar, however, appears to be in earnest and to sincerely wish the accomplishment of the reforms he has promised. Late in August an imperial ukase was issued, transferring 4,500,000 acres of crown lands to the Peasants' Bank in return for a series of long-term paper notes, to be afterward redeemed as soon as the peasants realize on their crops. The decree, however, has not yet been published, and even when published it may be limited or recalled, as has been the case with so many ukases of the past. The next crisis in the situation will be due at about the

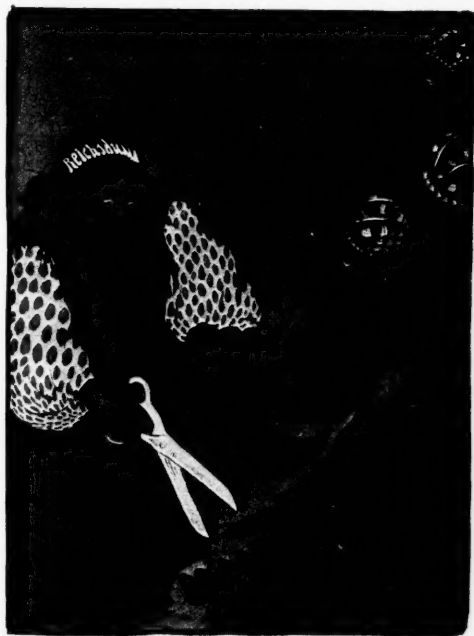
time this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. Early in October all the Russian harvests will have been gathered, and the idle and probably destitute peasants will be ready for the most violent means of securing land and redressing their wrongs. During the next few months Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the London *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg, believes we will see a time of "internal ferment, compared with which all the disorder, pillaging, and assassination of the past months will have the appearance of public order." As we go to press the despatches are telling us that the Terrorists have at last passed sentence of death upon the Czar himself, and that five persons have been appointed to execute the sentence.

Do We Begin to Understand Russia? During the pause in revolutionary activity on a large scale, which marked the months of August and September, the serious reviews of Europe and America contained thoughtful studies of the more permanent, less sensational phases of the movement. From a number of these articles, written by authorities, it is evident that the Western world has,



AFTER THE DUMA—WHAT?

The Bear, having escaped from its cage (Duma), does not appear to notice the abyss into which he is walking.—From *Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).



THE RADICAL CURE.

MADAME RUSSIA: "First I shall cut off the talons of my sweet little bird, then the beak, and—last of all—the head."

—From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

heretofore, had a very indefinite and, in the main, erroneous conception of Russia and the Russian people. Dr. E. J. Dillon, who, in his conduct of the "Foreign Affairs" department of the *Contemporary Review*, has for the past two years been insisting that the Western world totally misunderstands the Russian people and Russian problems, sums up his reasons for this assertion in a very striking paragraph. Foreign nations in general, he declares, and the British people in particular, evidently have never yet seen Russia. They only see a mirage. "It is not merely that they see real things utterly out of perspective, but that often they do not descry realities at all."

Viewing the revolution as it has unfolded itself before our eyes, since January, 1905, has the foreign public expected anything that ultimately came to pass? Has it gauged aright the significance of the cardinal events? How often has it not heard that the dynasty was at its last gasp, the imperial yacht about to start from Peterhof carrying Nicholas the Second and last Czar of All the Russias? How often has state bankruptcy been imminent? How often has a general strike been predicted that would paralyze all branches of public and private activity, and bring the bureaucracy to its knees? Who has not anticipated a sharp, sanguinary, successful

insurrection supported by disloyal troops and culminating in the deposition of the sovereign? How certain must not the downfall of the dynasty have seemed, Russians argue, if the British Prime Minister publicly discounted it and made friends with its avowed enemies for the good of both nations? Many Slav politicians doubt whether the people in England and France understand the very first elements of the Russian problem. If half the atrocities which foreigners repeat were true, fire from heaven would destroy the land and its inhabitants, or else the earth would open and swallow them up. When reading the appalling accounts of murders and arson, of strikes and arrests, of which the daily papers are full, the complacent foreigner complacently compares them with the chronicles of crime in his own land and thanks heaven that he was born in France or England. The conclusion, however, is arbitrary and misleading, because a comparison should be made not with his own country, but with a whole continent, a sixth of the terrestrial globe. Instead of contrasting Russia with England, we should compare Russia with the rest of Europe.

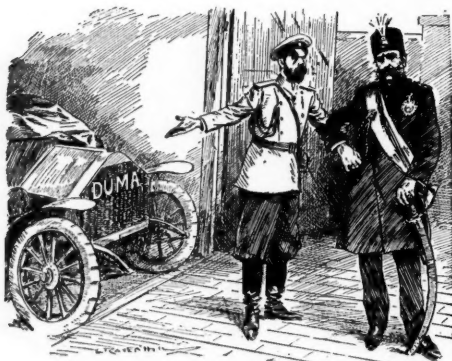
*Persia
to Have a
Parliament.*

The mighty influence upon Asiatic life and thought of Japan's victory over Russia has been evident, during the past year, in China, in India, in a number of the Moslem states of central Asia, and now in Persia. All through Asia travelers find the echo of the words of a celebrated Mohammedan preacher, who recently declared: "We would be blind if we failed to recognize that it is by means of European science that Japan has vanquished Russia. It is by means of this and this alone that we also shall be able some day to defend our nationality and independence. Let us work." Following upon the announcement, early in August, that the

Ameer of Afghanistan had, for the first time in the history of that country, instituted an educational test for office holding, came the news (by private advices to St. Petersburg) that the Shah of Persia, Muzaffar-ed-din, had granted,—not, however, without some fighting of a revolutionary character in his capital,—the demands of the reformers for a representative parliament,—to be known as the Congress of National Consultation. In a ukase made public at Teheran early in September the Shah grants a national assembly to have competence in all questions of state. He orders the ministers to put the decisions of this national assembly into immediate effect and to hold themselves responsible to this assembly, which can demand their dismissal. The conditions also include complete political amnesty, the enactment of a new civil code, and granting of the right of habeas corpus and the freedom of the press, "in order that the Shah may learn nothing but the truth."

*An Evidence of
Persian Na-
tional Vitality.*

Membership in the new parliament will be made up in equal parts of princes of the blood, clergy, chiefs of the reigning dynasty, other high dignitaries, merchants, and representatives of corporations. No peasants will be granted membership, and the Shah will retain complete power of veto as "King of Kings and Vice-Regent of the Prophet." It is a remarkable fact that these reforms were demanded by the reactionary classes in Persia. All legislation in this orthodox Mohammedan kingdom must conform to the precepts of the Koran. Every principle of government must be approved by the mullahs, the professional expounders of Mohammedan doctrine and law, who really act as a supreme court. This body, which numbers some of the keenest men of the middle East among its members, has realized for some years that, between the persistent advance of Russia from the north and the march of England from India, the days of Persian nationality will be numbered unless the national life can be regenerated. The mullahs are frank to admit that under an autocratic régime such regeneration is impossible. They are, therefore, we are informed, willing to accept complete self-government on a representative basis. As for the Shah himself, he is badly in need of money, and he has noted the curtailment of the Russian Czar's power to obtain loans in western Europe unless Russia is given governmental reforms.

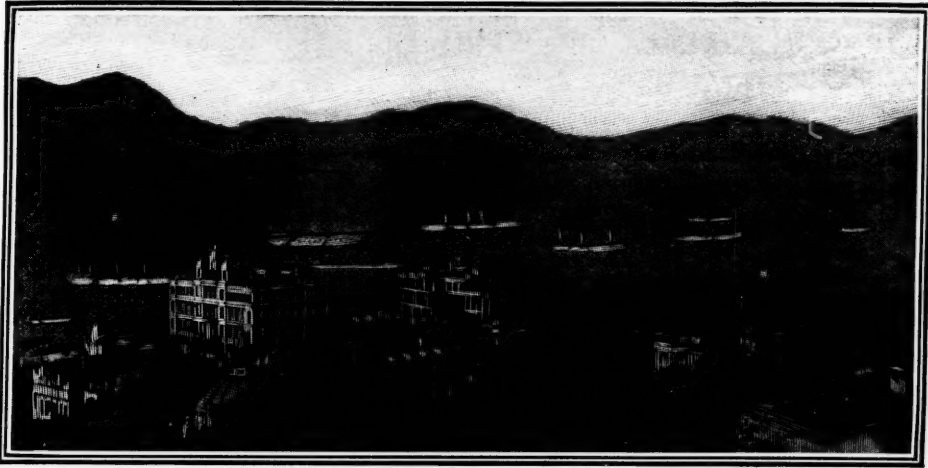


THE CZAR TO THE SHAH.

SHAH: "I was thinking of getting one of those things for my people."

CZAR: "My dear fellow, take this one. (Aside) I'm getting another sort, that only goes backward."

—From *Punch* (London).



A VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HONG KONG, CHINA.

*Even China
Moves.*

While Japan and Russia, with England, Germany, and the United States as interested spectators, are slowly working out the problem of the opening up of Manchuria to the trade of the world, China herself is surely,—it might almost be said, swiftly,—awakening to the need of adopting some methods of Western culture. Upon the return, several months ago, of the two commissions of Chinese dignitaries from their recent visit to the United States and Europe to study self-government, a project for the elaboration of a constitution was announced from Peking. In accordance with the series of gradual reforms recommended by these commissions, an imperial committee was appointed to devise a plan for a national legislative assembly. In the edict appointing this committee, the Emperor expressed it as his opinion that the cause of Chinese weakness is the antagonism between rulers and ruled. He promises reforms in administration, and declares that when these have been accomplished and the people are educated to understand their relations to the government a constitution will be proclaimed. It is becoming increasingly evident that the basis of all the ferment in the Chinese Empire during the past few years has been a general desire to advance along the lines of Western civilization. Among the concrete evidences of this desire have been the imperial edict establishing five thousand new schools, in which English shall be taught; the decree that one day in seven shall be a rest day; and the announcement

by Chow Wang-Pang, director of the Imperial Chinese telegraphs, that a committee of this department has drawn up a uniform spelling system, which will in the future be applied to all Chinese names. A noteworthy fact of American-Chinese relations is the new law passed by Congress for an American court in China, to have full jurisdiction over civil, damage and criminal cases involving a loss or fine greater than \$500. The court is to hold session at Canton, Tien Tsin, and Hankow at least once annually.

*The Terrible
Chinese
Typhoon.*

China also has suffered from a terrible calamity. On September 18, 19 and 20 two of those terrible tropical wind-storms of mysterious origin, known as typhoons, bore down upon the island port of Hong Kong and caused great destruction of life and property. Our consul (General Wilder) at that city announced, on September 20, that five thousand lives had been lost and twenty million dollars' worth of property destroyed, including the absolute loss of thirty steamers. The present summer has been marked by an unusual number of destructive elementary disturbances. First, we had the eruption of Vesuvius; then the San Francisco earthquake, followed shortly afterward by the earthquake at Valparaiso. Now comes this terrible catastrophe to Chinese lives and British property at Hong Kong. A good view of this famous harbor, showing its vast extent and the forest of shipping sheltered within its shores, is reproduced above.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1906.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 21.—Illinois Republicans indorse Speaker Cannon for the Presidency in 1908.

August 22.—Ohio Democrats nominate a State ticket and declare for William J. Bryan for President....Nebraska Republicans nominate George L. Sheldon for Governor, and Norris Brown for United States Senator.

August 24.—The Vermont State Bar Association recommends the reorganization of the judicial system of that State.

August 27.—The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago returns ten indictments against the Standard Oil Company.

cratic nomination for Governor....Georgia Democrats nominate Hoke Smith for Governor....Minnesota Democrats renominate Gov. John A. Johnson....Fletcher D. Proctor (Rep.) is elected Governor of Vermont.

September 6.—Democratic and Republican conventions in Arizona adopt resolutions against joint statehood with New Mexico.

September 10.—William T. Cobb (Rep.) is elected Governor of Maine; all the Maine Congressmen are reelected.

September 12.—The Independence League of New York State nominates William R. Hearst for Governor and a full State ticket....Connecticut Democrats nominate Mayor Thayer, of Norwich, for Governor.

September 13.—Colorado Democrats nominate Alva Adams for Governor.

September 14.—Wyoming Democrats nominate S. A. D. Keister for Governor....Colorado Republicans nominate Phillip B. Stewart for Governor.

September 16.—Charles E. Magoon's appointment as Vice-Governor of the Philippines is announced in Washington.

September 18.—New Hampshire Republicans nominate Charles M. Floyd for Governor on the ninth ballot, after the Reform forces have concentrated upon Winston Churchill, who is barely defeated for the nomination....In the New York City primaries, Chairman Parsons (Rep.) and Charles F. Murphy (Tam.) win their respective fights for control of party organizations.

September 19.—President Roosevelt issues an order extending the eight-hour law so as to apply to all government work....The President issues a proclamation opening half a million acres of land in Oklahoma to settlement....State Chairman Odell acknowledges that he has lost control of the New York Republican State Committee.

September 20.—Connecticut Republicans nominate Lieut-Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff for Governor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 21.—The New Zealand Parliament is opened....The summer sessions of the Councils General throughout France declare by large majority in favor of the separation law....The Public Control Committee of the London County Council publishes the text of the new by-laws on the employment of children.

August 22.—The Cuban rebels capture San Luis, in Pinar del Rio, after a sharp action.

August 23.—Cuban rebels capture San Juan y Martinez, the terminus of the Western Railway; Quintin Banderas, leader of the insurgents in Havana Province, is killed by rural guards.

August 24.—Cuban government troops reoccupy the town of San Juan y Martinez.

August 25.—Twenty-eight persons are killed

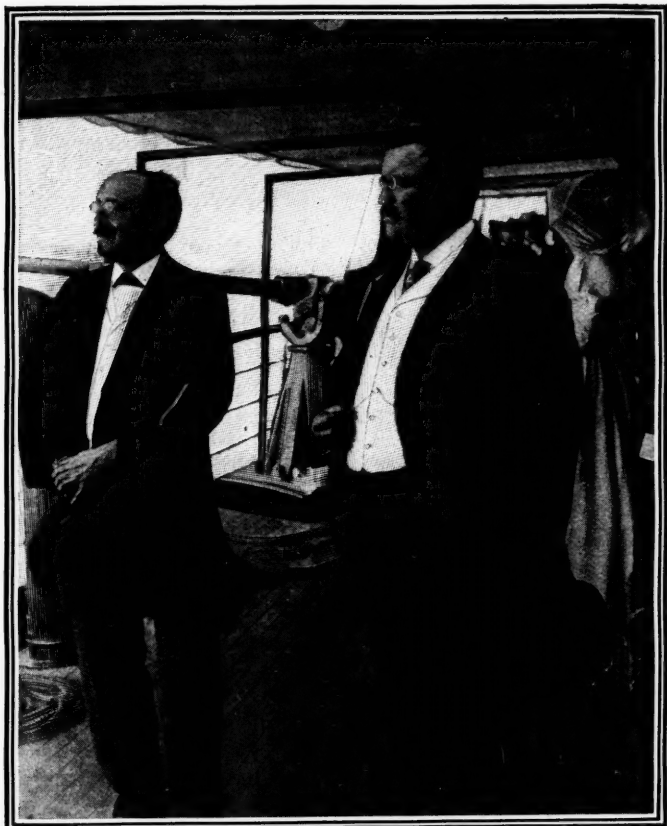


ARGENTINA'S TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY ROOT.

(The complimentary cover-design of *Caras y Cretas*, Buenos Ayres, published upon the occasion of Mr. Root's visit.)

August 30.—At a reception in New York City, tendered him on his return from abroad, William Jennings Bryan outlines his views on political issues.

September 4.—In the Arkansas election, Congressman Little (Dem.) is elected Governor by a majority of 45,000....In the Wisconsin primaries, Lieut-Gov. James O. Davidson (Rep.) is nominated for Governor by a large majority; John A. Aylward (Dem.) receives the Demo-



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BONAPARTE ON BOARD THE "MAYFLOWER" DURING THE NAVAL MANEUVERS OFF OYSTER BAY ON SEPTEMBER 3.

and twenty-four wounded in the explosion of a bomb in an attempt to assassinate Premier Stolypin of Russia....The Czar of Russia issues a ukase increasing the penalties for mutiny or interest in political movements in the army.

August 26.—General Min, commander of the Russian Seminovski Guard Regiment, is shot and killed by a girl in the railway station at Peterhof.

August 27.—President Palma, of the Cuban Republic, issues a statement in which he says that the rebellion is without justification, and that the insurgents must yield or fight.

August 28.—A royal commission is appointed to inquire into the lighthouse administration of the United Kingdom....Sir Joseph Ward makes his budget speech in the New Zealand Parliament....In Spain a royal decree revises the legal formalities of civil marriages.

August 31.—The Cuban insurrection spreads to the province of Santiago....The pretender to the Moroccan throne concentrates 6,000 troops and prepares to give battle to the Sultan.

September 1.—The Cuban insurrection spreads to the province of Puerto Principe....The Panama assembly is convened.

September 2.—The Emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government.

September 4.—The Trade Union Congress at Liverpool, England, votes in favor of reform in parliamentary procedure.

September 6.—An election for vice-presidents is held in Panama.

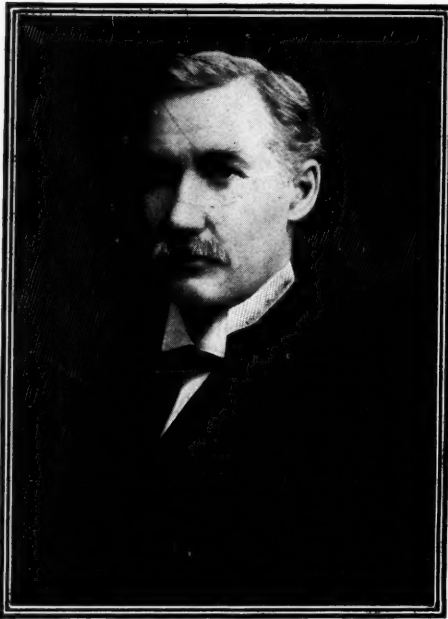
September 7.—Pino Guerra, the Cuban insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio, refuses the government armistice and attacks San Juan y Martinez.

September 10.—The Cuban Government decides to stop negotiations with the insurgents for peace.

September 12.—A revolutionary plot against the government of Salvador is discovered, and the republic is declared in a state of siege.

September 13.—The Constitutional Democrats of Russia decide to hold a congress in Finland.

September 14.—The Cuban Congress assembles and, in the absence of a quorum in either house, passes a bill conferring full powers on President Palma to take what steps he deems best to suppress the insurrection; all lines of communication in Cuba, both by railway and



HON. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

(Director of the Mint, whose article, "Are Prices Rising Abnormally?," appears on page 461.)

telegraph, are reported cut by the insurgents.... Dominican government troops attack the rebels from Haytian territory and are defeated.... The House of Representatives at Melbourne votes a preference of 10 per cent. to British goods imported in British ships.

September 15.—The Cuban insurgents attack San Domingo, in Santa Clara province.

September 16.—President Palma, of Cuba, announces an indefinite suspension of hostilities, with the object of making peace with the insurgents.

September 17.—Stern measures are taken by the Spanish Government to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia.

September 18.—President Montt of Chile is inaugurated at Santiago.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 21.—It is announced that China will establish custom houses on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

August 22.—Mr. White, the British political agent, is cordially received in Tibet.... The Pan-American Conference at Rio votes to send the Drago doctrine as a question before The Hague Tribunal.

August 23.—Japan gives notice that Dalny will be a free port from September 1.

August 24.—It is announced in Washington that the second secretary of the Japanese embassy will visit Alaska to investigate the seal-poaching incident and be present at the trial of the men arrested.

August 25.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation calling on Americans to contribute for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers.

August 26.—Mexico issues strict orders to prevent the use of her Gulf ports as bases for Cuban insurgents.

August 27.—A banquet in honor of the visit of a British fleet is given at Fiume, Hungary.... The Pan-American Conference at Rio closes with impressive ceremonies.

August 30.—Mr. Seddon's reciprocal treaty with the Australian commonwealth is unfavorably received in New Zealand.... An anti-Greek demonstration at Galatz, Roumania, results in the destruction of a number of Greek shops and the stoning of the Russian consulate.

September 1.—A commercial agreement between the United States and Spain becomes effective.

September 7.—The great powers unite in asking that warships be sent at once to Mogador, where Anfloos Kaid has captured a part of the city to enforce a demand that all Jews return to the quarter allotted to them.

September 12.—The Peruvian foreign minister gives a dinner in honor of Secretary Root at Lima.... President Roosevelt orders two United States warships to Cuba to protect the lives and property of Americans.

September 13.—Armed sailors from the American cruiser *Denver* land in Havana with field guns and camp in front of President Palma's palace.

September 14.—The sailors landed from the *Denver* at Havana are withdrawn; the insurgents make offers of surrender to the American forces.

September 15.—The fifteenth Universal Peace Congress is opened at Milan.

September 19.—Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon arrive at Havana and listen to statements from the Cuban factions.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 21.—A great Welsh eisteddfod is opened at Carnarvon.... The British Medical Association opens its annual congress at Toronto, Canada.... Slight earth shocks continue in the Valparaíso and Aconcagua regions.... As the result of troubles between negro soldiers and citizens at Brownsville, Texas, all negro troops are ordered out of the State.

August 22.—The annual congress of German Catholics, at Essen, demands the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.... The Finnish Red Guard is disbanded.... A strike of federated workmen begins at Bilbao, in Spain.... An apparent case of cholera is reported in Berlin.

August 24.—It is announced that President Roosevelt has decided to use the forms of spellings agitated by the Simplified Spelling Board in all his private and official correspondence.... New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and Ohio enter into a reciprocal agreement regarding the licensing of medical practitioners.

August 27.—The telegraph cable between the Shetland Islands and Iceland is completed and already working as far as the Faroe Islands.

August 28.—In China an anti-opium league is

formed in Ho-nan to coöperate with Canton League....The Esperanto Congress opens at Geneva....The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia closes its doors, having failed with liabilities of \$10,000,000.

August 29.—The American Bar Association begins at St. Paul its twenty-ninth annual meeting.

August 30.—Many complaints are filed by ship-owners with the Interstate Commerce Commission under the new rate law.

August 31.—Call money goes to 12 per cent. in New York....The hottest day in England for twenty-two years, the temperature reaching 92 degrees Fahr. in the shade.

September 3.—Four hundred and ninety delegates, representing a million and a half members of trade unions, meet at Liverpool, England.... There is a grand review of warships by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay....Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive Chicago banker charged with forgery and embezzlement, is captured at Tangier, Morocco....The National Irrigation Congress opens its fourteenth annual session at Boise, Idaho.

September 5.—The trade-union congress at Liverpool, England, passes a resolution in favor of an eight-hour day for all organized labor.

September 9.—Troops destroy the Jewish quarter of Siedlce, Russian Poland, and hundreds of persons are reported killed or wounded....The Pope received Father Wernz, the newly elected General of the Society of Jesus....The city of Baltimore begins a jubilee celebration.

September 10.—Over two hundred and fifty persons are buried in a landslide at the township of Kwareli, in the Caucasus.

September 12.—Twelve persons are killed and ten injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Sudbury.

September 14.—A great meeting of students in St. Petersburg passes a resolution in favor of opening the Russian universities....A statue of President McKinley is unveiled at Columbus, Ohio....President Roosevelt presents the Roosevelt cup to the owner of the *Vim*, the winner of the international yacht races off Marblehead.

September 15.—Ceremonies are begun at Budapest attending the unveiling of the statue of Washington.

September 18.—A typhoon at Hong Kong causes the loss of thousands of lives and the wrecking of thirty-six vessels.

OBITUARY.

August 22.—Assistant Superintendent Albert G. Lane, of Chicago, one of the most widely known educators in the West, 65....The Earl of Levan and Melville, Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 71.

August 24.—Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, 67....Alfred Stevens, the Belgian painter, 78.

August 25.—Capt. Nathan Appleton, the well-known author and traveler, of Boston, 63.... Mrs. Izora Chandler, author and painter.

August 28.—The Duc de Broglie, of Paris,

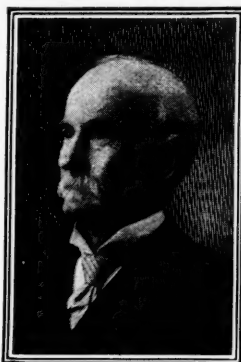
66....C. B. Clarke, the English botanist, 74.... Eugen Gura, one of the famous Wagner singers of Germany.

August 29.—Dr. Alexander Brown, of Virginia, historian and genealogist, 63....Serge Tatishcheff, the Russian historian....William Edgar Marshall, the portrait painter, 71....Prof. William Dwight, of Vassar College, 73.

August 30.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Omaha Bee*, 65....Lady Campbell-Bannerman....Gen. H. C. Childs, formerly attorney-general of Minnesota, 57....Col. Francis Foster, a Kansas City pioneer, 83.

September 1.—Hermann Oelrichs, American agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, 56....Edward John Russell, the marine painter, 74.

September 4.—Lieut.-Col. James S. Pettit, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., 50....Vice-Chancellor Martin P. Grey, of New Jersey, 65.



THE LATE ROBERT R. HITT,
OF ILLINOIS.

September 5.—Chief Justice David Torrance, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, 66....Albert Tissaudier, the French aeronaut, 67.

September 8.—Theodore Otto Langerfeldt, formerly a well-known water-color artist, 66.

September 10.—Miss Rose Porter, the authoress, 61.

September 12.—Dr. Leroy Milton Yale, of New York City, 65.... Arthur Dudley Vinton, a New

York lawyer and story-writer, 54.

September 13.—Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, 69....Georges Jacobi, composer of opera, 66.... Daniel O'Day, of the Standard Oil Company, 62....James A. Garland, the yachtsman, 36.

September 14.—Former Chief Justice Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, 80....Brig.-Gen. Charles Page, U. S. A., retired, 77.

September 15.—Gen. Dimitri Theodorovich Trepov, commandant of the Russian imperial palace, 51.

September 16.—Ex-Governor Aaron Thomas Bliss, of Michigan, 69.

September 17.—Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, of the British Navy, 57....President Charles Duncan McIver, of the North Carolina Normal and Industrial College, 46 (see page 422)....Rev. William K. Hall, D.D., of Newburg, N. Y., 70.

September 18.—George F. Warren, of Rochester, N. Y., newspaper writer and author, 57.

September 20.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, 73....Rev. Robert J. Nevin, D. D., rector of the American Protestant Church in Rome for thirty-seven years, 67.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE SEASON.



JUST A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION.
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

THE cartoonists this month, as usual, reflect the public interest in current topics as denoted in the columns of the daily press. The Cuban situation, the political campaigns in the different States, the presidential aspirations of Mr. Bryan on the Democratic side and Speaker Cannon on the Republican, and, last but



IT LOOKS LIKE AN IMPOSSIBLE FEAT.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



TWISTING THE LION'S TONGUE.

FATHER TIME (closely examining small incision in tree-trunk): "Who's been trying to cut this tree down?"

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT (in manner of young George Washington): "Father! I cannot tel a li. I did it with my littl ax."

FATHER TIME: "Ah well! Boys will be boys!"
From *Punch* (London).



UP LIKE A ROCKET—DOWN LIKE A STICK.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



KICK OUT!
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



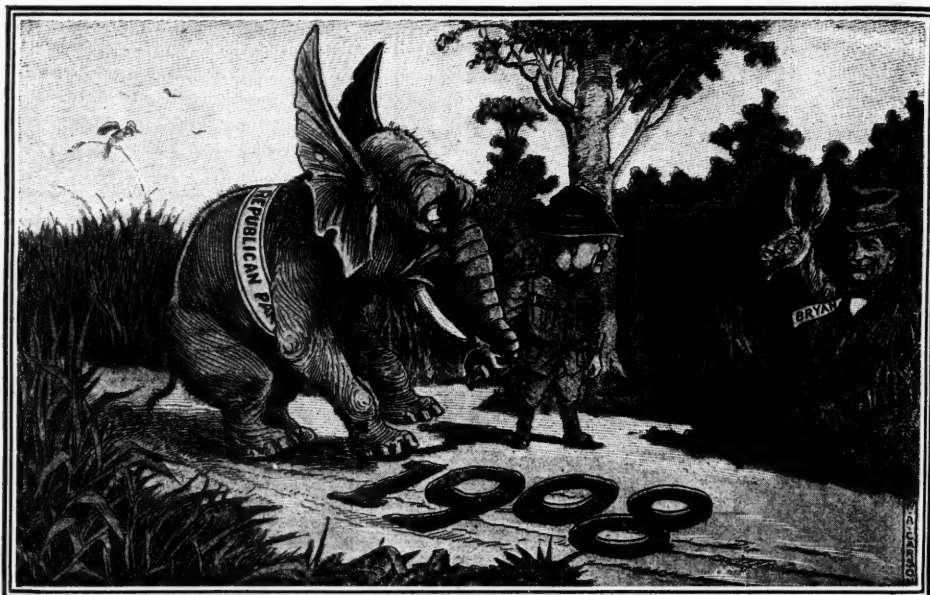
WHAT WILL THE HAVOC BE?
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



FOR LENGTH AND BREADTH.
Would not Taft and Fairbanks make a good ticket to represent the country horizontally and perpendicularly?—From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



THE PEACE-MAKER.
From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



JUST A LITTLE BIT NERVOUS.

THE ELEPHANT: "I don't like the looks of that fellow, Theodore. You'd better stay with me till I get past 1908." —From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica).

not the least, the spelling-reform agitation so ably furthered by President Roosevelt's championship are among the subjects that claim the attention of the cartoon-loving public at the present moment.

The cartoon at the top of this page reflects very cleverly the changed attitude of many Republicans towards Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the presidency, as well as the pervasive sentiment in Republican ranks in favor of Roosevelt



"I am more radical than ever."—W. J. Bryan.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



FOLLOW YOUR LEADER, THE NEW REPUBLICAN GAME.
From the *Herald* (Salt Lake).



CAMPAIGN SOLICITOR: "S'cuse me, but you'll have to go around to the back door."
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



THE NEW SCHOOL.
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

in 1908. Westerman, of the *Ohio State Journal*, presents Mr. Bryan as he appeared to conservatives of all parties at the time of his reception at Madison Square Garden.

Cartoonist Donahey, of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, presents in "The New School," on this page, the prevalent conception of President Roosevelt's spelling-reform attitude as expressed in multitudinous newspaper jokes during the

past few weeks. President James J. Hill's word of warning at the Minnesota State Fair, and Mr. E. H. Harriman's recent activities in the railroad world, are depicted by the cartoonists. In the cartoon reproduced on the opposite page, from the *Chicago Tribune*, Tom Browne pictures the generous impulse of stricken San Francisco in coming to the aid of her sister city in South America.



UNCLE SAM, THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Mr. James Hill (old master) paints a picture showing Uncle Sam what he is coming to.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE MODERN COLOSSUS OF ROADS.

The grasping power of the "Harriman interests," as described in the article on page 449.
From the *Evening Herald* (Duluth).



ROOSEVELT AND ROOT IN BRAZILIAN EYES.

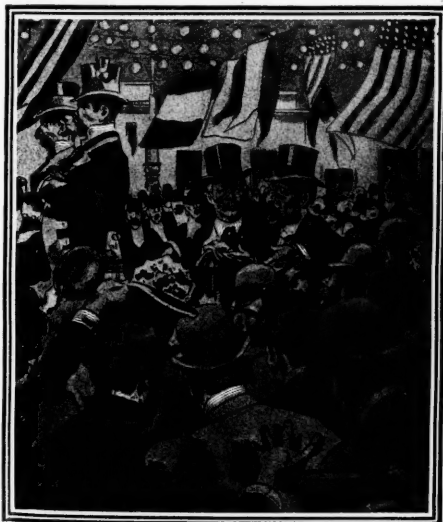
(The *Malho*, of Rio Janeiro, commenting on a minor incident growing out of local political animosities in Argentine, reports the following alleged conversation between President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State: Roosevelt: "How is it, Brazil gave you flowers and her neighbor nation stones?" Root (calmly): "Each one gives what he has, Mr. President.")

Mr. Root's visit to South America was the chief topic of the cartoonists in our Latin neighbors to the south during July and August. Some of these clever caricatures, excellently printed in colors, we reproduce on this page. Most unfortunately, the color values of course are lost in the reproduction.



ELIHU ROOT THE MAN, AS BUENOS AYRES SAW HIM.

(Monroe Doctrine or Drago Doctrine, it makes no difference which, says the cartoonist of *Caras y Caretas*, Mr. Root certainly came to expound the doctrine of good fellowship.)



THE AMERICAN SECRETARY'S MONOPOLY OF POPULARITY.

(The above front-page illustration from *Caras y Caretas* shows Mr. Root riding with the Mayor through the streets of Buenos Ayres. The latter informs him that he is the "popularity trust." Every one is crowding to see him except the children, and they have been lulled to sleep by the mention of his name.)



SAN FRANCISCO EXTENDS HER SYMPATHIES TO VALPARAISO.
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

McIVER OF NORTH CAROLINA

BY ALBERT SHAW.

CHARLES DUNCAN McIVER, who died suddenly last month, was one of the most useful and important men of his generation in America. If the country did not know him well it was because he was too busy serving its highest interests to impress himself, as he might easily have done, upon the entire nation. Dr. McIver was the president of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, an institution for young women at Greensboro. That would have been a worthy and honorable post for any man to fill, but Dr. McIver was much more than the administrative head of a school for girls. He was a great educational statesman at a time and in a section where the education of the children ought in truth to be the foremost task of the real leader of a State.

Dr. McIver was not quite forty-six years old; but his influence was already great, and his achievement was of the sort that saves imperiled civilizations and transforms communities. He recognized the fact that the South was backward in its educational work, and from the very day that he graduated at the University of North Carolina he became an apostle of the movement to improve the schools. He became an organizer of public school systems in the cities of his State, and a leader in the work of creating rural schools under conditions of lack and need such as can hardly be understood in the North. He organized and conducted teachers' institutes in all the counties, and became the great propagandist of progress in school affairs throughout North Carolina.

He soon came to realize the fact that a good school system could not be possible without a better trained corps of teachers, and he determined to provide an institution that would receive a great number of promising girls from all parts of the State, give them an education at small cost, and train them to be teachers of exactly the type needed in the schools, particularly of the rural districts. He appealed to the legislature with ultimate success, secured his appropriation in 1891, and opened his school some fourteen years ago. The State has dealt with him generously, for Dr. McIver's enthusiasm has never failed to carry the leg-

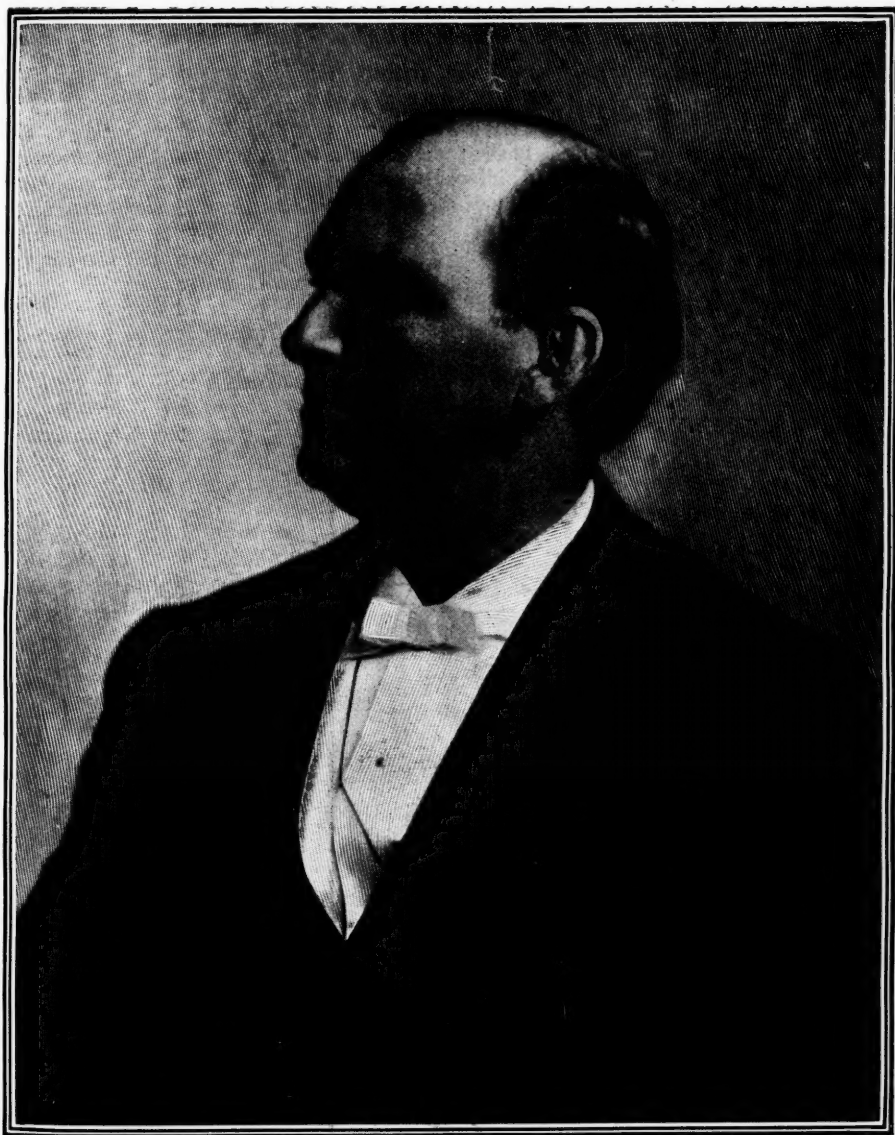
islature in the direction of his desires. Other very important educational posts from time to time were open to him, but he felt that his work could best center in the direction and development of the wonderful institution he created at Greensboro. It is one of the finest schools for the culture of women in the whole world, and it will stand as a monument to McIver's energy and splendid talent, both as an organizer and as a trainer of teachers.

In due time Dr. McIver became the leader of a remarkable movement in his State for the adoption of a plan of adequate local taxation to supplement State funds in the carrying on of schools. The transforming results of this campaign ought to be widely known for their inspirational value elsewhere. His personal influence as an educational leader could not be confined to the bounds of his own State, and he became influential throughout the South as one of the half dozen foremost men in a movement for improving school legislation and bettering practical educational conditions.

He was a man of remarkable eloquence, and of great readiness and power on all occasions in public speech. He was famous for his wit, and for his unlimited store of amusing incidents and anecdotes.

When the Southern Education Board was formed some years ago he became one of its members, and as chairman of its campaign committee, his labors were incessant and of priceless service to the cause. He was president of the Southern Educational Association last year, and was always one of the most prominent men in the National Association, counting among his close personal friends the foremost educators in the United States throughout the North as well as the South. If he had chosen to turn his energies into political channels he would have been Governor of his State and then United States Senator.

His efficiency and his gifts of leadership would have made him a marked man, and a rare success in any profession or calling. But he gloried in the work he had chosen, and believed that the right training of women, for the sake of the home and the common school, was the most fundamentally



DR. CHARLES DUNCAN M'IVER.

important thing with which he could possibly concern himself; and so it was that he gave his strength and his life to that work. He can be ill spared, but he had builded so broadly and staunchly that what he has done will remain. Furthermore, he had a fine gift for working with other men and for bringing forward young associates and colleagues imbued with his ideas and spirit, and

trained to promote educational progress along the lines he had laid down. Thus, his work will remain; his memory will long be honored in North Carolina; and in the loss of their noble educational leader many of the citizens of his State will be the more firmly resolved to devote themselves to the great cause of which he was chief apostle.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC ON TRIAL.

BY ATHERTON BROWNELL.

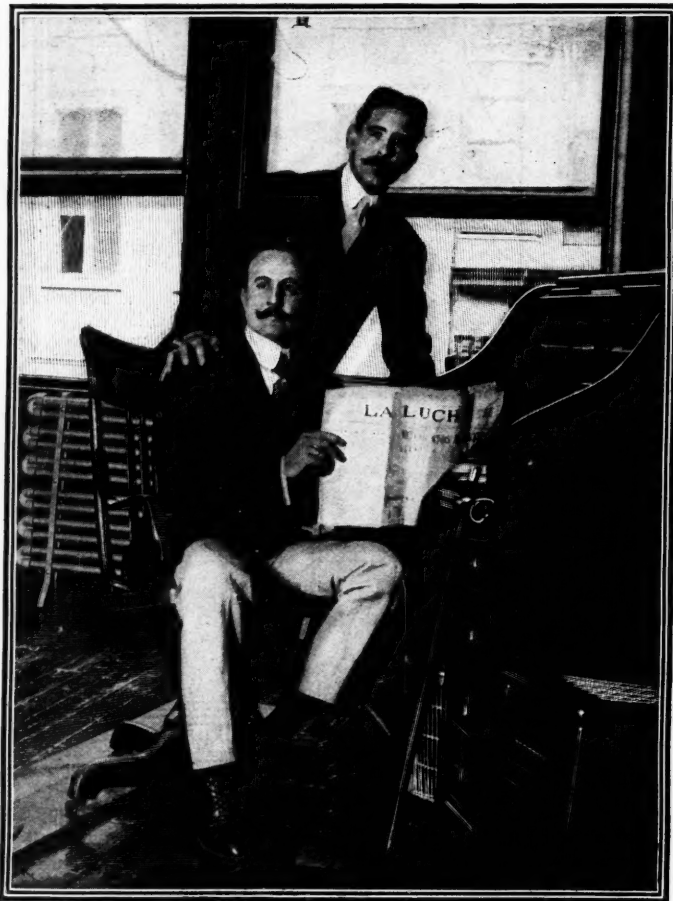
WHAT appeared at first to be largely a lawless outbreak of a politically dissatisfied element in Cuba has, with rapidly gathering force, grown quickly into a revolutionary movement of large proportions, threatening not only the stability of the Palma government, but also the great industrial and agricultural prosperity of the island and the heavy American interests that have been established there since the period of our intervention. In its first stages the revolu-

tion hardly surpassed others that have been nipped in the bud, and for a time American interests appeared to be measureably safe from physical violence and from any damage save that which naturally follows a disturbed condition, but in its later phases the danger has become so acute that at this writing American warships are hovering near the scene of the disturbance for the protection of American property.

Because of a known feeling in the island

in favor of annexation to the United States; because of the benefit that would accrue to the American interests in the island in such an event; because the first large movement was in the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the Tobacco "Trust" is heavily interested, the suspicion is evident on many sides that these American interests have fathered and assisted the revolution for the purpose of creating a situation that would demand our intervention under the terms of the Platt Amendment and be the forerunner to political annexation, with its attendant admission of Cuban products to the United States free of duty.)

In one sense the situation in Cuba to-day, so far as the relation of American capital to the government is concerned, is not wholly unlike that which existed in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson raid, followed by the Boer war, that made British territory



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THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS AT THE JUNTA HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

(Col. Charles M. Aguirre, the delegate, is seated, Mr. J. A. Castellanos, the subdelegate, standing.)



GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ (IN THE CENTER), LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA, WHOSE DEFEAT BY PRESIDENT PALMA PRECIPITATED THE PRESENT INSURRECTION.

of the coveted country. Beyond this fundamental similarity the resemblance ceases when we consider Cuba and American capital. There is no necessity, however, of concealing the fact that the representatives of the one hundred and sixty millions of American capital invested in Cuba would welcome annexation. The Tobacco "Trust," for example, which owns perhaps one-half of all the tobacco raised in Cuba, and the Sugar "Trust," which owns perhaps a quarter of all the sugar, are compelled to pay annually upward of two million dollars in duties to bring their own product raised on a foreign soil into the United States. Any step, whether in the nature of political annexation, or of a permanent reciprocity treaty, which would give these products admission to our markets free of duty, would naturally appeal to the producer. Revolution, however, with its consequent destruction of property and blighting influence, would not seem

to be the most economical method of accomplishing this result.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ISLAND.

More important than these American interests are those Spanish-born Cubans, who, being heavily engaged in trade and industry, are known to be pro-American in sentiment, because they see that the only possible industrial salvation for Cuba lies in the establishment, on a permanent basis, of close relations with the United States. Keenly in their mind's eye they see the example of Hawaii, the sugar industry of which was saved from the results of a disastrous industrial warfare only by annexation. Cuba, alone, is defenseless in the industrial world. Too small to defend herself, she is yet too rich to be overlooked by the commercial nations of Europe. Her chief industry, cane sugar, is a direct menace to the heavily subsidized beet sugar interests of Europe, and it is only the protec-

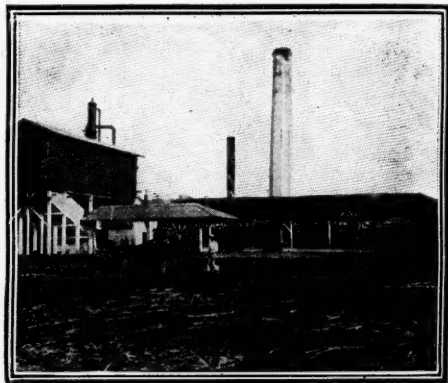
tion afforded to her in a measure by the tariff wall of the United States that has enabled her to recover from years of industrial warfare, followed by years of bloody strife. The interests of American capital in Cuba and of Cuban industry are common, and the pro-Americans in Cuba see but one means to protect them permanently from the industrial condition of Europe without and from their own volatile fellowcountrymen within.

Even with this stimulus to bring about a situation that would lead to annexation, it is not evident in any way that either the American interests in Cuba or the pro-American Cubans are concerned in this revolution. Nor yet can it be said that the rebelling factions desire to provoke a situation which would lead to armed intervention, thereby robbing themselves of that which they desire,—namely, the reins of government. On the contrary, what may be called the American sentiment in Cuba is striving to bring about an understanding between the revolutionists and the government which will permit the industrial progress to continue unchecked. Though the present writer has found in Cuba a large and healthy annexation sentiment, he has never heard it claimed that this can be accomplished save by popular request. The only strong anti-annexation sentiment that can be found is on the part of the two factions now at odds, the revolutionists in the field, who claim to represent the Liberal party, and the government in Havana, which represents the Moderate party. These two have this in common, that they are anti-American in sentiment, and the struggle between them is a somewhat novel method of political warfare for gaining the administration of the country.

CAUSES OF THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The ostensible cause of the present revolution is the abuse of power by the Moderate party at the polls at the last election, which reelected Palma in the Presidential chair and illegally,—it is asserted,—deprived the people of the franchise, to the extent that Gomez, the Liberal Presidential candidate, was defeated. This was the first national election to be held in Cuba without the quieting effect of the United States Army. Although there was no political issue to arouse rancor, the campaign was an acrimonious one, and was waged about the personality of the candidates rather than the principles for which they stood. At the head of the Mod-

erate ticket stood Tomas Estrada Palma, who had remained in the United States during the war with Spain, and who was not personally close to the people. During his first term as President he had proved himself rigidly honest, but unable to check the grafting propensities of his following, and, moreover, had, by his resentfulness of little things, his lack of diplomacy and stubbornness, driven from himself the hearty



A SUGAR MILL AT CARDENAS.

support of the strongest interests in the island. Nearly every official of the Moderate party had waxed wealthy during his term, public improvements, bravely begun, had finally almost ceased, and large appropriations had so been handled as to excite the covetousness of those politicians who were not in favor with the government.

On the other side stood José Miguel Gomez, a man of the people, personally known to them, magnetic and winning, with the great prestige of his own service in the field as a successful guerilla general in the last war. An issue was manufactured out of the Platt Amendment, the Liberals following the jingo policy of declaring themselves in favor of the immediate abrogation of that appendix to the Cuban Constitution. The Moderates took a more conservative ground and declared that, while the Platt Amendment placed the island in the unenviable position of being practically under the thumb of the United States, the friendship of this great country was necessary for the time being, and that, moreover, the time for abrogation was at a later date. Both parties knew perfectly well that, without the active protection of the United States, Cuba's position is absolutely defenseless, and neither of them

would seriously suggest any step which would antagonize this country.

A FARCICAL ELECTION.

The election which was held last fall was really a farce and a sham. To strengthen the Moderate ticket, Mendez Capote, a prominent lawyer of Havana, was induced to make the canvass for the Vice-Presidency, with the distinct understanding that he might resign, if elected, before the time came for him to assume the duties of his office. Freyre Andrade, prosecuting attorney, was brought into the cabinet as secretary of Government, to handle the elections. Bribery, intimidation, illegal voting, wholesale arrests and incarcerations and the guarding of the polls by the rural guard, to prevent any but Moderates from voting, were the flagrant methods charged, and beyond a doubt used, so successfully that, before the day was ended, word was passed to the Liberals to refrain from further voting. Under these circumstances, President Palma was returned to power and was re-inaugurated in May last.

Since the election the intriguing Cuban mind has been busy. Plots have been hatching all over the island, and it has been difficult for any three men, not of the government party, to assemble without being charged with conspiracy. It is the general belief in Cuba that the Liberals actually had a majority of the voters. Possibly to satisfy the anti-American sentiment in Cuba, the government has dealt with Great

Britain in the matter of the negotiation of the Anglo-Cuban treaty, the purpose of which, apparently, was to give British investors a particularly favorable opening in Cuba, in order that they might offset the growing influence of American capital. The



A VETERAN OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

(A good type of the present Cuban insurrectionist.)

frown of our State Department has been sufficient to cause that treaty to become quiescent, but it is a favorite pastime to introduce resolutions which do not pass, limiting the amount of land that can be acquired by Americans. This policy, however, has not served to satisfy the leaders of the Liberal party.

In February last an incipient revolution was nipped in the bud when a party of Liberals, who had attacked the cuartel of the rural guard at Guanabacoa and captured many horses, were in turn captured in the jungle. The confession of the leader of this band implicated a Liberal Senator, Morua Delgado, who escaped punishment through the fact that the Cuban Constitution provides that no member of the Congress can be arrested during the sessions of that body, and the Liberal party promptly caused "no quorum" and prevented adjournment.

POLITICAL CLEAVAGE IN CUBA.

The habitual political attitude of the people of Cuba may roughly be divided into five classes, as follows: (A) A small portion taking an interest in politics for profit only, and who are in favor with the existing government. (B) Another small portion who take an interest in politics for the same reason, who are out with the existing government and are consequently affiliated with the opposition party, the Liberals. (C) A very large, ignorant population, composed of the field laborers and small farmers, mostly



GENERAL RODRIGUEZ,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE CUBAN RURAL
GUARDS.

native Cuban, of partly African descent, who care little for public questions and policies and who, in the last political division, were attracted more to Gomez than to Palma.

(D) A very considerable number of small merchants, tradesmen and regular employees, who favor annexation to the United States from the rather indefinite belief that their material advantages would be increased, and who, probably, voted largely for the Moderate ticket as being the more conservative.

(E) The heavy Cuban commercial interests, really pro-American in sentiment, for economic reasons, but taking little or no active interest in the politics of the island. It is among this class that the ablest men of Cuba are to be found, and it is from this class that President Palma desired to draw his cabinet. The unwillingness of the representatives of this class, as a rule, to annoy themselves with the somewhat hectic attitude of the politicians, is responsible for the low quality of the cabinet officers of the Palma administration. To this there have been exceptions, but they are few.

It may be said that the present revolution is simply an armed conflict between the first two of these classes. Any continued disturbance leading to the cessation of industrial activity and continued idleness would naturally involve the third class, while the influence of

the fifth may reasonably be expected to be thrown strongly in the interest of peace and quietude, although not necessarily favoring either side of the controversy. If there is one thing that neither of the parties at issue desires at this time, it is intervention; for it is the firm belief of both of these parties that, if the United States ever lands troops again on Cuban soil, the occupation will be permanent. The revolutionists are, apparently, very desirous that President Roosevelt shall use his moral force to persuade them to be good by indicating, in a way that will permit of no refusal, his desire for a new election, which is the sole object of the revolution. They look upon his power as a peacemaker, because of his previous successes in that direction, as supreme, and it is the distinctly Cuban and ingenious method of intrigue to create a situation and then suggest the solution which will gain for them what they desire.

The Platt Amendment, which is at once a bugaboo and a source of strength to Cuba, consists of eight articles, as an appendix to the Cuban Constitution, and the provisions of which are embodied in a permanent treaty with the United States. Article third is the one that provides for intervention under certain circumstances, and it reads as follows:

Art. III. That the Government of Cuba con-



A CUBAN SUGAR CANE FIELD.

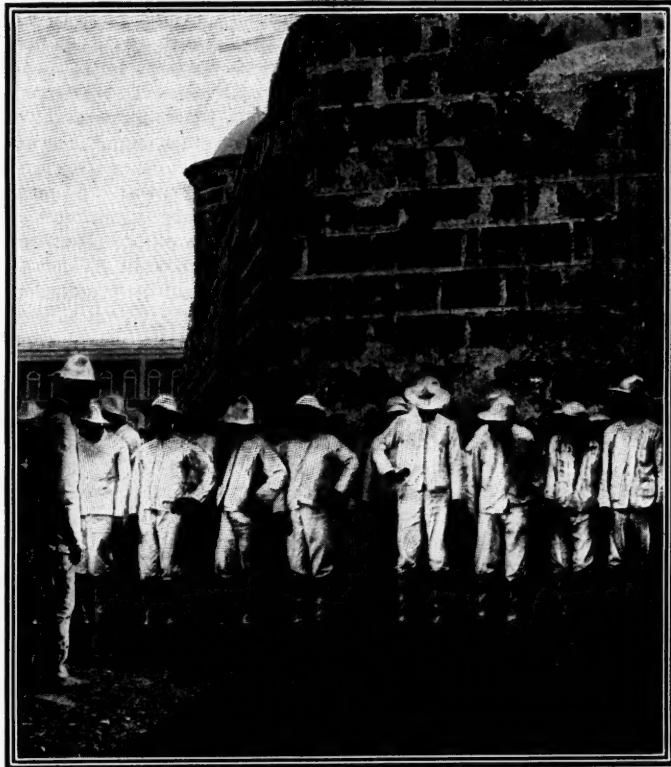
sents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED.

It is this amendment that is depended upon to protect not only the American capital, but that of Europe now in Cuba. Previous to the war with Spain, the total amount of American capital in the island was estimated at about \$50,000,000. During the intervention period and up to 1903, this had increased, according to figures made by Consul-General Steinhardt, at Havana, to \$100,000,000, but in that estimate he omitted certain very important interests. Taking Mr. Steinhardt's estimate and adding to it well-authenticated estimates, it would appear that to-day the total investment of American capital in Cuba is in the neighborhood of \$165,000,000, although certain other estimates place it at lower figures. The following table will indicate the growth:

	1903.	1906.
(Consul-General Steinhardt's estimate.)		
Sugar plantations.....	\$25,000,000	\$30,000,000
Tobacco lands and factories.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Fruit lands.....	3,500,000	6,000,000
Mining property.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba R. R. Co. two other R. R.'s.....	12,000,000	24,000,000
Street railways.....	8,000,000	15,000,000
Other real estate and commercial investments.....	1,500,000	5,000,000
Banking.....	4,500,000
Cattle.....	30,000,000
Totals.....	\$100,000,000	\$164,500,000

The immense accelerative force of this amount of capital being poured into Cuba,



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE GUERILLAS OF GENERAL MANICOL BEING DRILLED IN THE OLD MOAT OF CASTILLA DE LA PUNTA, HAVANA.

and of operation of the reciprocity treaty, has shown itself in the island's commerce. In 1905, her imports amounted to \$94,806,655, and her exports to \$110,167,485, which is just about 100 per cent. increase since the close of the war. Of these imports, nearly one-half came from this country, and of her exports, \$95,330,475 went to the United States. With all the grafting that has been going on, Cuba has been able to pile up a surplus of about \$29,000,000, and her material improvement is well indicated by a comparison of the budgets under Spanish rule and under self-government. From 1888 to 1893, the average budget was \$24,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 went for interest on a public debt, \$6,000,000 to the Spanish army, \$1,000,000 to the Spanish navy, perhaps \$1,000,000 to Spanish graft and a half million to the Church. The budget for 1905 and 1906 was \$25,370,512, an increase of \$20,000,000 actually for Cuba, but out of which there has been plentiful graft.

Since then there has likewise been a very heavy immigration in Cuba, of which the great bulk has been Spanish, but the figures show about six thousand American settlers. These are scattered widely throughout Cuba, and it has been possible for me to locate twenty-eight colonies, of greater or less size, which may be considered as American. This does not, however, include the number of non-resident American owners of Cuban land, which probably will reach the number of fifteen thousand, and their holdings will aggregate probably four and a half million acres. The Cuba Company alone owns a matter of a half million acres, and the Chaparra Sugar Company owns or controls, in one tract, about two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. About 25 per cent. of the sugar produced in Cuba is by American corporations, and projected enterprises will increase this largely if not checked by the present disturbance. The greater part of the fruit cultivation of Cuba is American, because of the particularly favorable situation of Cuba for the growing and transportation of citrus fruits to our Atlantic coast. Practically all of the railroad transportation east of Santa Clara is American, and this, with its connections with the older lines nearer Havana, forms the trunk line service that has made interior development possible. Negotiations had practically been completed which would make a through service to Havana from Santiago, all American. All of the electric street service in and about Havana is American, and American enterprise has further gone heavily into banking. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and the National City Bank, are responsible for the establishment

of the new Banco de la Habana, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, one-half of which is already paid in and which is equally divided between the United States, Great Britain, France and Cuba, and, aside from this, about \$4,000,000 of American money are otherwise thus employed. All of the government and municipal bond issues have largely been taken in New York, the \$35,000,000 5 per cent. bond issue having been taken by Speyers, and these, so good has been Cuba's credit, have been in active demand at \$105 up to the present time.

An interesting phase of the present situation is that American investors are unwittingly responsible, to some extent, for the outbreak of revolutionary sentiment at this time. So long as Cuba was prosperous and the Army of Liberation still unpaid, the mere fact that a great number of Cubans all over the island were awaiting payment of their claims for war service was an excellent check upon any ebullition of a warlike spirit which would weaken the paying power of the government. Led thereto by the prospect of a large profit, American investors, as well as Cubans, have discounted these claims, so that the veterans of the war no longer have a personal interest in the payment of the war vouchers, and are in a position to join another Army of Liberation, which, if successful, will provide them with a new crop of war claims. In the meantime, the American purchasers of these claims, at figures showing as much as 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. profit, are awaiting the payment of the balance of their money which now lies in the Cuban Treasury, and is being used to suppress the revolution.



HAVANA'S GREAT PROMENADE GROUND, THE MALECON.

(Showing the crowd on a Sunday afternoon, the Morro and Cabanas Fort in the distance.)

THE COAL-TAR INDUSTRY AND ITS JUBILEE.

BY CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH.D., F.C.S.

Professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory, College of the City of New York.)

IN 1856, Professor William Henry Perkin, then a lad of eighteen, inspired by the lectures of Hofmann, under whom he was studying in the Royal College of Chemistry in London, prepared from a constituent of coal-tar a substance called "aniline-purple," "mauve," or "Perkin's violet." This discovery in the field of artificial formation of natural organic compounds was the forerunner of many series of remarkable inventions and revelations of nature's secrets, in the prosecution of which the history of nations has been changed and social orders altered.

On July 26 and 27 last, in recognition of this work, which gave birth to an industry of such dimensions as neither the discoverer nor any man of his time could have foreseen, prominent chemists and others of Europe gathered to pay homage to Sir William Perkin, who was tardily, but deservedly, knighted on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee. The American chemists have a similar celebration in New York on October 6, when Dr. Perkin will be the guest of honor and receive a personal token at a banquet and symposium on the coal-tar industry.

PROFESSOR PERKIN'S DISCOVERY.

When certain varieties of bituminous coal are heated in a closed retort, three classes of substances are obtained: gas, for which purpose the coal was, for a time, so treated;

coke, which has subsequently become important in the smelting of iron ores; and tar, a complicated mixture, which for many years was a waste product. Studies of this tar showed the presence of many valuable substances, among them a limpid, water-like liquid, with a characteristic odor, which

burns with a sooty flame, called "benzene," or benzol. This liquid, which contains carbon and hydrogen in equal atomic numbers, must not be confused with our ordinary "benzine" used for cleaning, which also contains these same chemical elements, but in different proportions, and is obtained primarily from American petroleum. When benzene is treated with concentrated nitric acid, a liquid named nitro-benzene is obtained. In turn, when hydrogen is generated in the nitro-benzene, it is changed into aniline, also a liquid.

In fact, aniline is the benzene in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by what is called a compound radical, namely, one nitrogen atom combined with two atoms of hydrogen. The reader is spared further technical discussion, but to illustrate to the uninitiated, a diagram is given to show the steps:

Benzene.
 C_6H_6

Nitro-benzene.
 $C_6H_5 : NO_2$

Aniline.
 $C_6H_5 : NH_2$

Perkin oxidized this aniline by heating it with the proper chemical and obtained his "mauve," which gave a beautiful fast color to silk and wool. By elaboration of the



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN.

(Discoverer of "mauve" and founder of the coal-tar color industry. From a photograph taken by the writer of this article.)

method of application, cotton was also dyed and thus in England was founded the coal-tar color industry. This was followed quickly by the discovery of fuchsin in France and magenta in Germany.

HOW GERMANY AND FRANCE HAVE PROFITED.

Commercial production is very different from the purely scientific preparation of an article, which considers not the cost. It's a trite saying now, but unappreciated by many legislative bodies in our land, that a nation's progress and supremacy depend upon technical education, as illustrated by Germany and more recently by Japan. By a deliberate policy of systematic education, coöperation between the teachers and manufacturers, employment by the latter of the best talent and product of the former, and other but less important means, Germany took the lead in the production of these and in the discovery of many thousands of other compounds, which constitute about one hundred million of dollars of that country's foreign commerce at present. One firm alone employs two hundred university-trained chemists. Much of their time is given to strictly scientific research.

The French soldiers wear red trousers because that government wished at one time to stimulate the growth of the madder-plant in Southern France in competition with artificial alizarin (the madder color), made in German factories. The latter prevailed, and those acres are now vineyards and wheat fields. In Germany not only has indigo, the most important of all dyes, been made artificially, but of a better quality and cheaper than that obtained from the indigo-plant in India. Thus, millions of acres of land became available for the growth of food products for Great Britain and her colonies, with a decrease in the cost of living for a large part of the population of this globe.

From this discovery arose not alone the production of a myriad of dyes and a change of occupation of nations, but the evolution has been felt in widely divergent fields. Many synthetic compounds of medicinal value, good and bad, used and abused, have been prepared for the relief of pain, reduction of fever, and the production of sleep.

Substances possessing great explosive properties have come into use in mining, and these smokeless powders are used by the armies and navies of all nations in war and to prevent it. Substances with delicate and

indelicate odors have been produced to lend fragrance, to disinfect foul spots, and to render infection by and propagation of disease in surgical operations more difficult. Saccharine, about five hundred times as sweet as sugar, is the outcome of American ingenuity,* but it is manufactured in Germany and imported for sweetening purposes.

VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS.

At one time in some places people were paid to haul the waste tar away from the works. With the development of the manufacture of cheaper water-gas and the demand for coke in metallurgy, the latter was made by the most extravagant process. A part of the coal and its gas and tarry products was burned to heat the coal in the common beehive coke-ovens, and the remainder, a large percentage, went to waste. In Germany, with by-product coke-ovens, the coal is now heated in specially constructed retorts. The coke, tar, and oils are collected, and that portion of the gas not used for heating the retorts is applied to lighting or other purposes. One of the products obtained is ammonium sulphate, a valuable fertilizer. Nitrogen, a constituent of this compound, is the most expensive of all the chemical elements essential for plant growth, and is that fertilizer which causes agronomists the most serious worry as to future supply. There are comparatively few of these ovens in the United States at present. One needs but a cursory glance at the miles of smoking beehive ovens in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama, where not only this valuable fertilizer but the tar oils, with the tremendous energy produced in the burning, are wasted, to stand in amazement at the sinful waste taking place in our country. The superabundance of our natural resources, utilized by excellent mechanical, but not chemical, engineering has been the cause of our success in spite of such prodigality. Some conception of this may be possible when it is known that the Frick Coke Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, produces and delivers to the iron furnaces over one million tons of coke every thirty days.

A product of an allied industry is cyanide, the cheaper production of which has brought about larger yields of the yellow metal, thus enriching nations, and has settled for the time a problem which sundered one of the great political parties of our country.

* Discovered by Remsen at Johns Hopkins University.

CHILE AND PERU: THE RIVAL REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTH.

BY G. M. L. BROWN AND FRANKLIN ADAMS.

OF all the republics of Latin-America, none, perhaps, are more widely known or have more frequently—one might say more persistently—startled us than have Chile and Peru. The latter, famous alike for her prehistoric civilization and for the splendors of the vice-regal court at Lima, has experienced such a succession of disastrous visitations that the impressionable historian might almost seem warranted in ascribing her misfortunes to the curse of the martyred Incas.

There was the long conflict with Spain, who made her last stand upon the continent at the fortress of Callao; there was her crushing defeat at the hands of Chile, and the sacking of Lima; there was her spectacular bankruptcy and subsequent compromise with the British creditors by the surrender of her entire railway system, the most remarkable, and at that time credited with being the most unprofitable, on earth. And first, last, and always there have been earthquakes, several of which have overwhelmed the capital and numerous inland towns, and destroyed, or inundated, the ports of Callao and Arica, and the neighboring settlements upon the coast.

Chile, likewise, has had a most sensational history, beginning with the conflict between the early Spanish colonists and the indomitable Araucanians, a conflict which continued, with varying fortunes, for three centuries and a half. Here, also, were witnessed

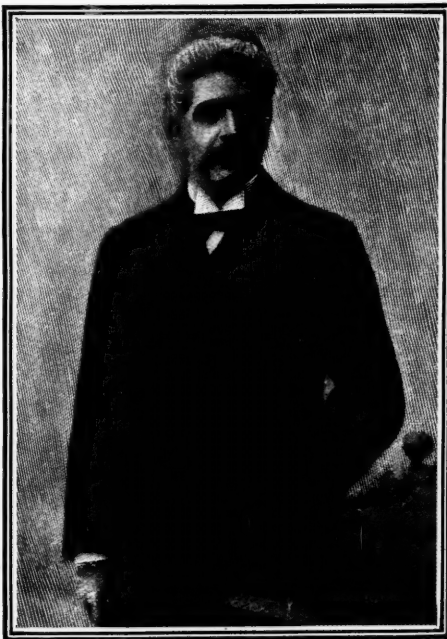
many bloody battles in the struggle with the mother country, and in 1866, as if to offset her triumph, came the second clash with Spain; and the disastrous bombardment of Valparaiso. Earthquakes, as well, have added to her misfortunes, notably the destruction of Talcahuano, the port of Concepcion, in 1744, and of Concepcion itself, nearly a century later; while the recent calamity, grossly exaggerated, in all proba-

bility, though it has been, will unquestionably react upon immigration and foreign investments, and thus result in an indirect loss, greater, perhaps, than the actual destruction of property and disorganization of trade.

Of civil strife and political embroilments, Peru has had her full quota; and Chile, although her governments have been exceptionally stable, experienced in the fiercely contested Balmaceda Revolution of 1891 a loss, both of blood and of national prestige, entirely disproportionate to the number of combatants or to the length of the conflict. These events, moreover, gave rise

to Chile's ill-feeling toward the United States, which culminated in the famous *Baltimore* incident, and have prevented cordial relations between the two countries until this day.

Comrades in misfortune, as they have frequently been in the past, bound by the triple tie of a common civilization, language and religion; neighbors, moreover, whose interests were reciprocal rather than competitive,



SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT,

(Inaugurated as President of Chile on the 18th of last month. Señor Montt was Chilean Minister to the United States in 1892.)

and between whom nothing more serious than a friendly rivalry might have been expected, these sister republics have developed a feud unique among the nations of the New World, and comparable, in many respects, to the deep-rooted enmity between France and Germany.

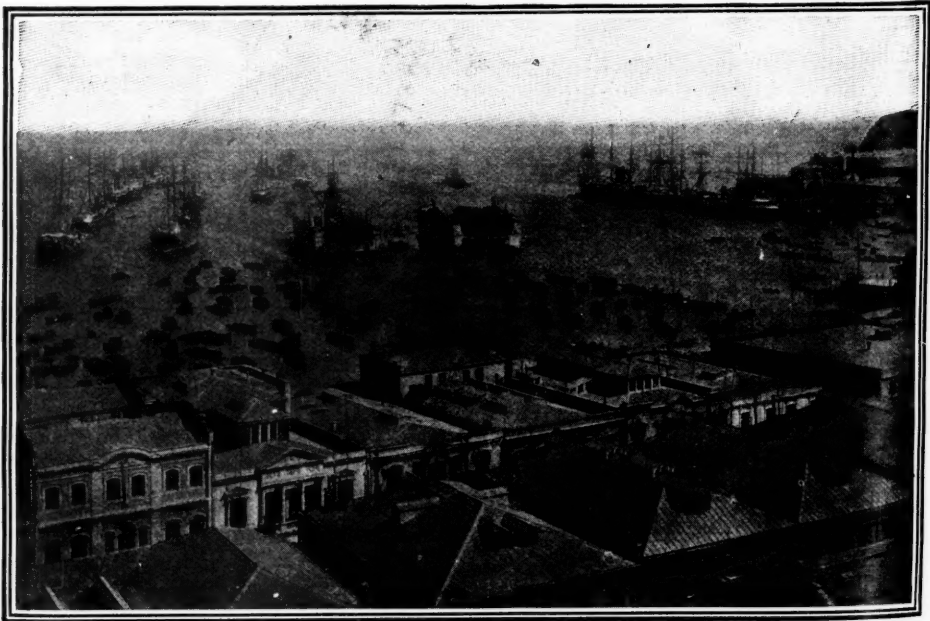
The comparison, indeed, is by no means superficial. In the war of 1879-83, in which Chile attacked, and defeated, both Bolivia and Peru, we find, as in the Franco-Prussian war, that the victorious nation possessed an efficient, well-equipped army; that she had carefully planned the entire campaign, and had even determined beforehand the approximate terms of peace, viz.: the acquisition of Antofagasta and the contiguous Peruvian departments of Tarapacá and Tacna. Peru, on the other hand, was unprepared, her army ill-equipped for a lengthy campaign, and her little navy entirely outclassed; and stubbornly though she fought, first to aid her ally, then to save her own territory, and finally in defence of her proud capital, like France, she had at last to submit to the inevitable and sue for peace. When the national flag again floated over Lima and upon the fortifications of Callao, Peru was humbled, her chief city pillaged, her richest

provinces lost, and her dispirited populace left, like the French, to begin the task of reconstruction, and vow vengeance upon their despoilers.

NITRATE, THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

When we seek for the cause of this deplorable struggle, however, our analogy entirely fails. Unlike the complicated situation that ended in the humiliation of her European prototype, Peru's disaster was simply the outcome of the world's increasing demand for nitrate of soda, or saltpeter, of which she, and her ally, Bolivia, possessed deposits of almost fabulous value. It was the old story of the exploitation of the weak by the strong: Peru and Bolivia possessed, Chile coveted.

The trouble began, to be sure, in the indefinite boundary line between Bolivia's maritime province and northern Chile, which, like so many frontier questions, such as the Canadian-Alaskan boundary or the disputed region between Venezuela and British Guiana, was unwisely left to the future, upon the assumption, apparently, that the line could be determined amicably if the territory ever acquired sufficient value to warrant a formal treaty. In such cases, of



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO, CHILE, SHOWING THE FLOATING DOCKS AND PART OF THE SHIPPING.

(Valparaíso, like other ports on this coast, has been saved from the devastation of a tidal wave following seismic disturbances by the great depth of the sea. To protect the shipping from northern storms the Chilean Government recently appropriated \$10,000,000 for harbor improvements.)

course, it is always the unexpected that happens: here the sequel falls little short of the miraculous. The sun-parched waste of Tarapacá, and the Bolivian desert of Atacama, regarded by man as worthless, and shunned even by the beasts,—this miniature Sahara, it was discovered, contained an untold wealth of nitrate, a veritable "chemical laboratory of the gods."

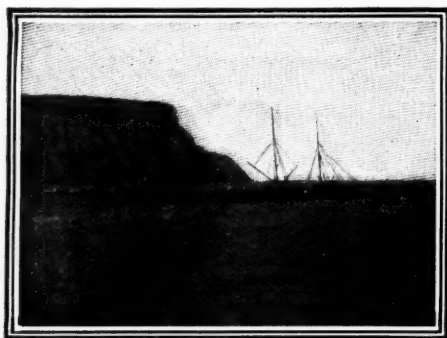
The value of nitrate as a fertilizer is said first to have been demonstrated by a Scotch resident of one of the southern Peruvian coast towns; but it was several decades before Europe awoke to its superiority to guano, of which, by a curious coincidence, Peru also possessed the greater part of the world's supply. Peru and Bolivia, however, were slow to take advantage of their new-found wealth, and it was left to Chile, backed by foreign capital, to begin its exploitation.

The result might easily have been foretold. Chilean miners and laborers poured into Bolivian territory, commercial houses in Valparaíso, many of them English, secured the most valuable concessions, the boundary line was ignored, Bolivia's right to increase the import tax upon the mineral was denied, and finally, when Bolivia and Peru, alarmed by the aggressiveness of their southern neighbor, formed a secret alliance to withstand all further encroachments, Chile saw her opportunity to strike while her rivals were unprepared for war, and secure the whole region for herself. It was a restless race of predominant European stock pitted against a less vigorous people, a repetition, in a measure, of our own conflict with Mexico, and equally favorable to the aggressive nation. The prize, as already mentioned, consisted of the entire nitrate fields of the two countries as well as Peru's department of Tacna, whose fate, however, is still nominally unsettled. How rich this prize has proved will presently be seen.

An explanation is here required. The treaty of 1883,—ratified in 1884,—stipulated that while Peru definitely ceded Tarapacá to Chile, she surrendered Tacna (comprising the provinces of Tacna and Arica) for ten years only, at the end of which period a plebiscite was to be taken in that department; or, in other words, Tacna herself was to decide to which country she should belong, the loser, however, to receive \$10,000,000, silver, as compensation. Unfortunately, no exact agreement was entered into as to the conditions to govern this elec-



MAP OF CHILE AND PERU, SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY OF TACNA.



THE MORRO AT ARICA IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.
(Scene of a memorable battle in the Chilean-Peruvian war.)

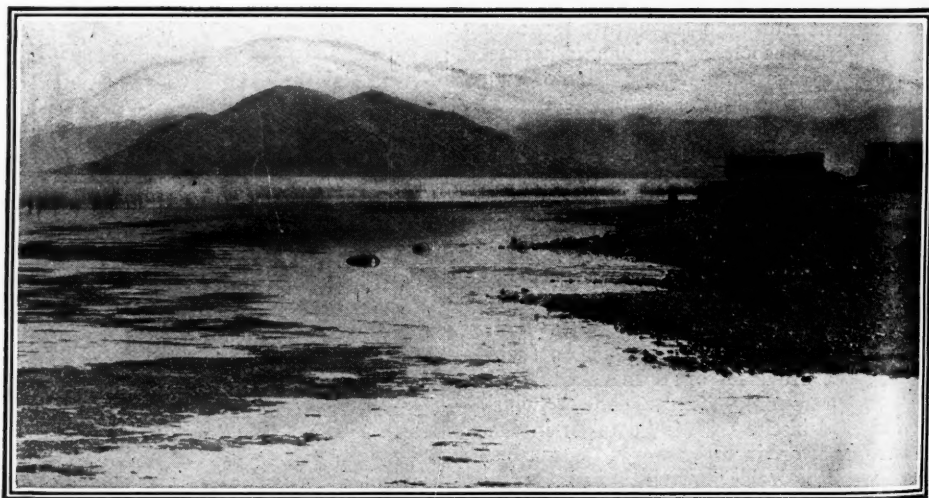
tion, and as the end of the term drew near, and Chile's efforts to populate the territory had proven a failure, owing to the increasing demand for labor, and the high wages prevailing, in the nitrate region, it became apparent that she favored a postponement of the plebiscite. As a matter of fact this has never taken place, though now thirteen years overdue—for the reason, Chile declares, that Peru was not prepared to carry out the terms of the treaty had the territory reverted to her; for the reason, Peru declares, that Chile does not intend to hold such a plebiscite, or at least not until her citizens are clearly in the majority. "Better far for the interests of permanent peace," writes United States Minister Dawson ("The South

American Republics," Part II. New York, 1904), "had the fate of the provinces been definitely determined."

Tacna, therefore, whose resources are comparatively limited, unless her silver deposits should acquire importance, and not Tarapacá, with its incalculable wealth of nitrate, is the territory in dispute, the Alsace-Lorraine, so to speak, of this southern continent. Nevertheless, Tacna forms an admirable buffer to the nitrate provinces, and her "imposingly mountainous frontier" is reported by the Chilean military authorities to be her (Chile's) natural defensive boundary, a report that the government at Santiago has made no effort to suppress. This territory, moreover, occupies an important position as an outlet to Bolivia, and Chile's financing of the Bolivian railway, which is to connect La Paz with Arica, the principal port on the disputed coast, and her recent *entente cordiale* with that republic, is not without significance.

CHILE'S NATIONAL AMBITIONS.

Many South Americans, indeed, contend that Chile has further designs upon Bolivia, and it has been stated that several years ago she broached the subject of its partition to the neighboring republics. The Marques de Rojas has mentioned this fact in his recent work ("Tiempo Perdido," Paris, 1905), and has even invited the United States to intervene in defence of this unfortunate republic. Another writer, a Peruvian, informs us



LAKE TITICACA, AT THE PERUVIAN-BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY.

(This famous lake, though not the highest in Peru, has an elevation of more than 12,000 feet and is equally noted as the largest lake on the continent and as the highest navigated body of water in the world.)

upon evident authority that Peru's severance of diplomatic relations with Chile in 1901 (restored early this year, however) was due to this cause, and in proof of his assertion that "Chile's aim is the control of all that is valuable, of all that makes for dominating power in the Southern Hemisphere," he outlines the history of her expansion as follows:

Northern limit of Chile under the Spanish viceroys,—27 degrees, South Latitude.

Northern limit of Chile after the establishment of independence in 1821 through encroachments upon Bolivian territory, by reason of the discovery of nitrate deposits,—24 degrees, South Latitude; 27 miles advance. Claims pending for territory as far as 23 degrees, South Latitude.

Northern limit of Chile in 1874, under the protocol drawn up between Chile and Bolivia,—24 degrees, South Latitude, the 207 miles advance being finally and definitely acknowledged.

Northern limit of Chile in 1883,—18 degrees, South Latitude; advance along the coast land, 414 miles.

Exaggerated though this writer's charge may seem, viz., that Chile aims to be the dominant power in South America, the suspicion that she contemplates a further expansion is by no means confined to Lima, and Peru's feelings upon the desertion of her ally can easily be imagined.

If Chile's understanding with Bolivia, therefore, seems unnatural, her commercial and defensive alliance with Ecuador is clearly advantageous to both countries, since Ecuador is protected against any encroachments on the part of Peru, while Chile thereby prevents her rival from embarking upon a career of expansion toward the north, which, indeed,—unless a share of Bolivia should fall to her, in the event of that country's partition,—would seem Peru's only outlet.

* This writer is evidently in error in ascribing Chile's motive at that time to an appreciation of the value of nitrate.

However one may regard Chile's broader policy, her lukewarm attitude toward arbitration as applied to Tacna has long been apparent, in contrast to her former acquiescence to that principle in the boundary dispute with Argentina,—a stronger nation, by the way, than Peru,—yet Chile and Peru were both represented at the recent Pan-American Conference, and presumably were influenced by the spirit of good-will that there prevailed. It is not impossible, therefore, that Tacna may yet reach The Hague.



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SEÑOR DON JOSÉ PARDO,
(President of Peru since 1904.)

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS OF PERU.

Leaving their territorial problems, which can at best be but imperfectly presented, let us now briefly describe this New World France and Germany, reviewing their resources, their industrial and commercial development and the purely internal, or national, conditions that prevail.

Peru, without the disputed provinces, is still more than double the size of her rival.

Indeed, the northeastern department of Loreto, alone, almost equals the area of Chile, and actually exceeds that of Austria-Hungary by 40,000 square miles. This, of course, is her largest territorial division, and bears a ratio to the coast departments similar to that of Texas to the New England States. Comparing Peru, as a whole, with Texas, we find the ratio about five to two; but the latter, it must be remembered, has itself a larger area than many countries of Europe, so that it is not surprising to find that Peru equals the combined area of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Greece. This comparison, however, is based upon the statistics furnished by the Lima Geographical Society, viz.: 683,143 square miles, which, although generally accepted abroad, includes portions



IN THE NITRATE COUNTRY.

(The "Calleche," or natural rock, is subjected to a boiling process and the pure nitrate, iodine and other by-products extracted.)

of the territories in dispute with Ecuador, Brazil and Bolivia.

Situated almost in the heart of the tropics, and regarded popularly as a distinctly tropical country, Peru has such a peculiar configuration that every known climate is found within her borders, from the Arctic blasts that sweep across her snow-capped peaks to the miasmic vapors of the Amazonian jungle. This is due to the stupendous double range of the Andes which, passing southward, becomes a triple chain and encloses first the temperate highlands known as the *Sierra*, and to the west of this, and at a much greater altitude, the bleak plateau, or *Puna*, which shares with Tibet the distinction of being the highest inhabited region upon earth.

Eastward of the mountains lies Peru's section of the Amazonian basin, the *Montaña*, or forest lands, unique from the fact that it alone possesses a full tropical climate. Watered copiously by the continuous southeast-

ern trade winds, which lose their moisture in passing the frigid summits of the Andes, this region may be said to receive many times its share of rainfall at the expense of the *Puna* and *Sierra* and to the total deprivation of the eastern coastland.

The *Zona Seca*, or dry belt, which extends the entire length of the coast, and might be supposed to have a climate similar to corresponding latitudes upon the Atlantic, is so modified by the cool Humboldt current and the com-

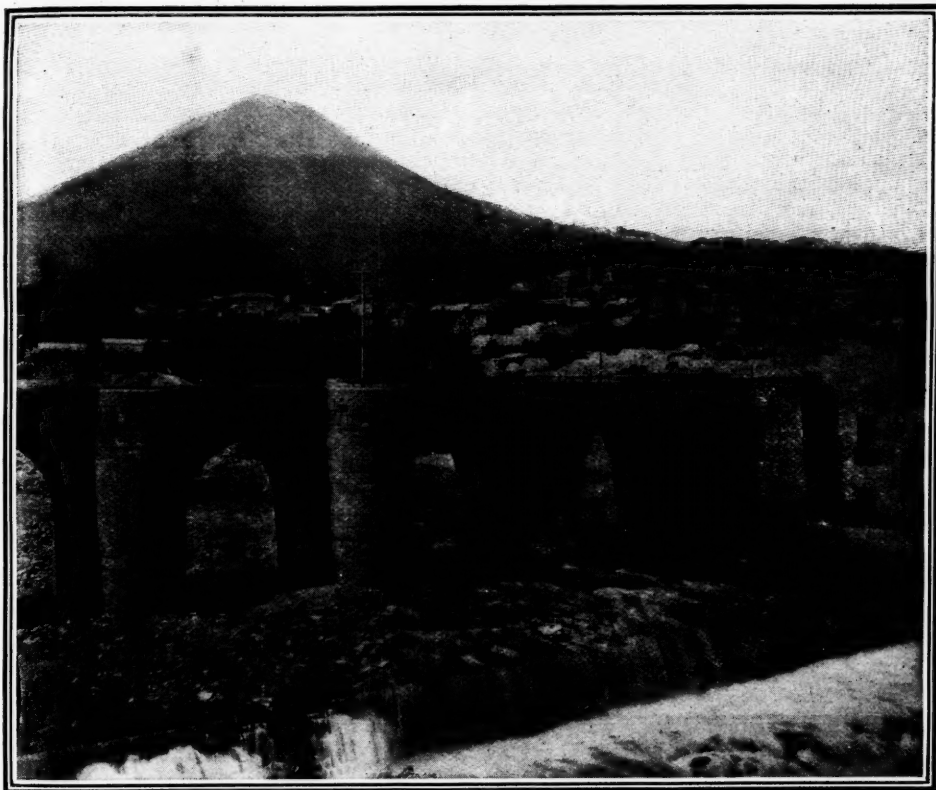
combined effect of the dry trade winds and the reflex breezes from the Pacific, that it is neither distinctly tropical in climate nor in aspect.

This rainless belt, as is well known, also extends more than a third of the length of Chile; but the Peruvian desert, unlike the Chilean, is fortunately traversed by numerous streams whose fertile valleys, restricted though they are, and subject to an annual drought, yield no slight proportion of the



TRAIN OF LLAMAS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS.

(The llama was the only beast of burden in America before the coming of the Spaniards.)



AREQUIPA, PERU, SHOWING MOUNT MISTI IN THE DISTANCE.

nation's agricultural products. The northern coast, indeed, is noted for its cotton, rice and coffee, but particularly for its sugar, and here, as in the sugar-cane district of Brazil, the African slave was first introduced by the early colonists to supplement the Indian labor upon the estates. Chinese coolies, also, have flocked into this region and helped to solve the labor problem rendered critical in 1861 by the liberation of the slaves, and again, twenty years later, by the serious loss of life sustained in the war with Chile.

Cotton, it may be noted, is indigenous to Peru, and while several foreign varieties have been introduced, the native tree—for such it may be called—yields the most valuable product, a brown fibre, used by the prehistoric housewife, as it is by the peasants to-day, in their domestic weaving. Cotton, indeed, is regarded as one of Peru's most valuable resources, yet while several mills have been established and an export trade begun in the raw product, the total crop is approximately but two per

cent. of that of the State of Mississippi.

Equally promising, though as yet but in its infancy, is the wine industry. Introduced by the early Spaniards, the vine has adapted itself to many of the southern coast valleys, which have acquired more than a local fame for their wines and brandies. Tropical and subtropical fruits also flourish in the coast region, but the necessity of irrigation restricts the supply, so that one notices the contrast between even the most productive estates and the luxuriant natural vegetation of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

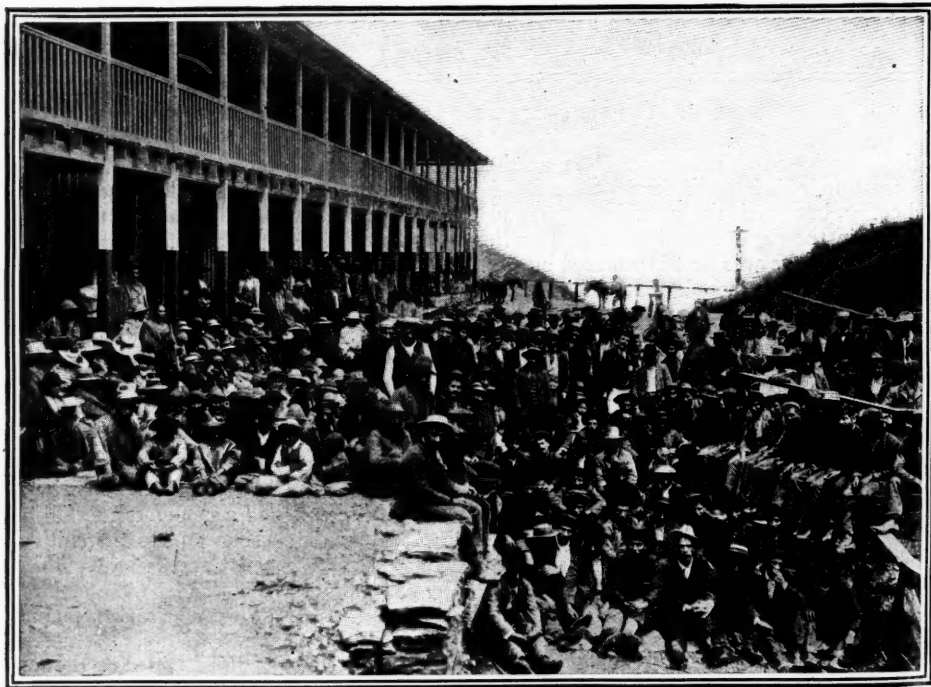
The *Sierra*, which is favored alike by a temperate climate and a moderate rainfall, is adapted to sheep raising and to the cultivation of cereals, particularly wheat, which was accidentally introduced by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and maize, including several indigenous varieties. At a still higher elevation, though protected by the surrounding ranges, lies Cuzco, the center of the famous Inca empire; and in the aqueducts and agricultural terraces of its moun-

tain slopes, long since abandoned, we learn how large a population this region at one time supported, and how great was the struggle for existence to have demanded such remarkable feats of engineering. The dreary *Puna* also supported a considerable population, as many interesting ruins bear silent testimony; but its inhabitants to-day find a bare subsistence from its meagre soil, and from tending their flocks of alpacas. The alpaca belongs exclusively to these high altitudes, but the llama, the native beast of burden, is equally at home upon the *Sierra* and the *Puna*. All this region, moreover, is the natural home of the potato, which yet forms the principal article of diet upon the barren plateaux.

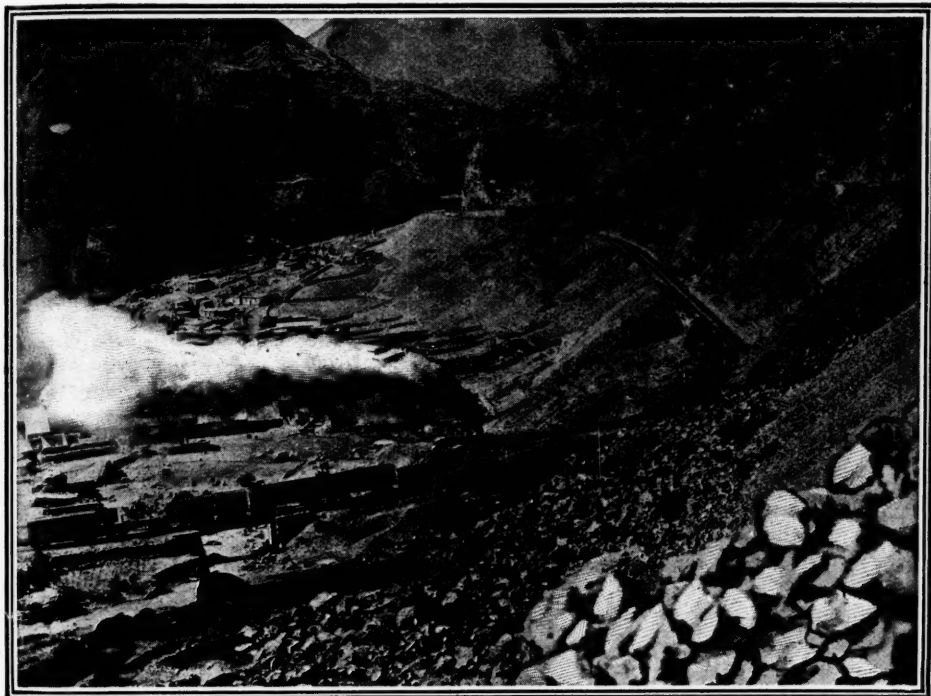
The *Montaña*, or transandine country, with its network of rivers and vast forests, is, except for the small cultivated areas of coffee and cacao upon its upper slopes, a practically unexplored region. Among the natural products already exploited are chincona (Peruvian bark, from which quinine is extracted), and coca (yielding cocaine), the latter of which is now being profitably cultivated. But the main resources of the *Montaña* are, and probably will ever be, its rubber.

The exploitation of the rubber forests of the department of Loreto has already assumed large proportions, and Iquitos, Peru's chief town upon the Upper Amazon, owes its importance to this commodity. Much of this territory, of course, enjoys direct communication with Europe by way of the Amazon, but the Madre de Dios country in southeastern Peru, with its almost unknown wealth of forest, has only recently been made accessible by a new route over the Cordilleras, and, thanks to Pennsylvania capital, is rapidly being exploited.

Writing of the basin of the Madre de Dios, which he had recently visited, Prof. Solon I. Bailey, the former director of the Harvard Observatory in Arequipa, discusses its possibilities as a field for European immigration (*National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1906), and asks, "Is it a white man's country?" "Parts of it," he replies, "undoubtedly offer favorable conditions for white laborers so far as the climate is concerned." And he continues: "Nor does it seem probable to me that the lower plains will be found especially unsuited to the white race. At present in these endless forests insects swarm in countless millions, and ma-



THE OFFICERS AND NATIVE EMPLOYEES OF THE INCA GOLD MINING COMPANY, PERU.
(A successful American enterprise in the newly-opened transandine region.)



ON THE OROYA RAILWAY, PERU, WHICH REACHES A HIGHER POINT THAN ANY OTHER RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

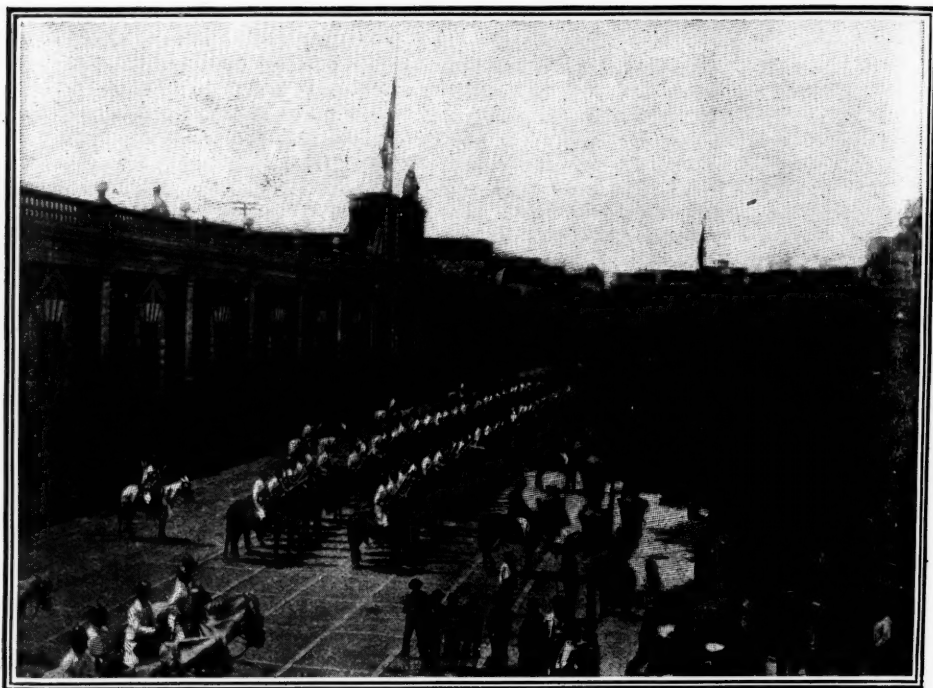
laria doubtless is prevalent; but with the forests cleared away and with the comforts of civilization, the conditions would be much improved. The altitude is some 2,000 feet above sea-level and the heat by no means extreme. During our journey on the rivers the highest temperature recorded was 96° F., and a temperature above 90° was extremely rare. One hesitates even in imagination to picture what manifold industries may be found among these foothills in coming centuries, and what millions of prosperous dwellers may be clustered on the plains at their feet."

Many of the rivers in the *Montaña*, especially the tributaries of the Madre de Dios, possess rich deposits of alluvial gold, which has been worked spasmodically from prehistoric times; but through the enterprise of the English and Americans, the era of gold dredging may now be said to have begun. Gold-bearing quartz, also, is being profitably mined upon the eastern escarpments of the Andes, but the older mines of the *Sierra* have not, as yet, been modernized, and many valuable properties are only awaiting the advent of northern capital and methods.

Silver mining, which was at one time Peru's chief source of wealth, has fallen to a rather low ebb, partly due to the depreciation of this metal and partly to the lack of cheap transportation. The mining of copper, on the other hand, has only recently attracted capital, but so bright is the outlook in this field that an American company is investing an aggregate of \$10,000,000 in the development of the Cerro de Pasco property (formerly famous for its silver), including a branch railway seventy miles in length.

Peru's mineral wealth is unquestionably her chief asset, as the foreign investor seems well aware, and, at the present rate of development, will soon have an enormous output. Besides copper and the precious metals, practically every known mineral is to be found, of which the deposits of coal in the *Sierra* and petroleum upon the northern coast seem specially promising.* Inexhaustible deposits of salt also exist, and although this is made a government monopoly as in Venezuela, the attitude of the government

* Word has just been received that an American has been successful in striking oil near the Peruvian shore of Lake Titicaca.



REVIEW OF CAVALRY IN LIMA'S PRINCIPAL PLAZA.

(This historic plaza dates from the time of Pizarro, whose remains still rest in the cathedral.)

toward mining in general is decidedly liberal.

The railroads have already been mentioned. Constructed largely by Henry Meiggs, the remarkable engineering genius who went from California and embarked Peru upon an enterprise that might have taxed a nation thrice her size, the entire system was finally leased by the government, along with the guano of the Chinch Islands* to the Peruvian Corporation, representing the British creditors, who are at present operating the various lines. The government, however, does not consider itself debarred from constructing additional lines, and the President has lately recommended that \$15,000,000 be borrowed for such enterprises. Peru's resources and her immigration policy certainly demand a more extensive system.

The population is variously estimated at from three to five millions, but the former figure is probably more nearly correct. Half of the inhabitants, moreover, are of aborigi-

nal stock, which, with the large mestizo class, the negroes, and the zambos, leaves but a small minority of pure Spanish descent. Hence the government's desire for European colonists.

Peru has few cities of importance, and even her picturesque capital claims a population of but 125,000. Nevertheless, Lima shows many signs of progress; witness her thirty miles of street railways, operated by electricity, which, in turn, is generated by the water power of the *Sierra*. This railway company, by the way, has adopted a unique method of preventing peculation by their employees, viz.: a lottery feature, a ticket for which is presented to each passenger in receipt for his fare. This certainly suggests American enterprise, if the method does not wholly meet with our approbation, while even the management of the gigantic bull ring, which dates from early colonial days, has so far progressed as to eliminate the sacrifice of horses.

Lima can boast of a number of historic institutions, including her famous University of San Marcos, the first in the New World, and is justly proud of the culture of her up-

* It should be borne in mind that Chile had already received a large grant of guano in 1883 as part of the terms of peace.

per classes. Arequipa, the second city in population, vies with her in this respect, and enjoys, moreover, such a delightful climate and situation that it is regarded by travelers as one of the most attractive spots upon the continent. Arequipa is reached by the Peruvian Southern Railway, which connects Mollendo, Peru's chief southern port, with Lake Titicaca and the cities of the high plateau. Payta, another port, in the extreme north, is the outlet of the famous Piura valley and is noted for its shipments of Panama hats. Callao, of course, from its central location and excellent harbor, is the principal port, and distributes the greater part of the country's imports.

Peru's entire trade, import and export, seems very meagre to the average American, since it aggregates only \$40,000,000; but one must remember how crippled the nation has been since her disastrous war and that her richest regions have heretofore been all but inaccessible. That a more prosperous era is at hand can hardly be doubted.

The government, though by no means free from the drawbacks so common to Spanish-American politics, is unquestionably actuated by patriotic motives, and President Pardo, like his illustrious father, who occupied the presidency thirty years ago, and did much to eradicate the evils of militarism from the civil service, is a true friend of education and progress, a strong factor in the growing stability of the nation. Peru undoubtedly anticipates a rapid development of her many resources, and, recognizing the increased prosperity that will result from the Panama Canal, appreciates the service that our nation is rendering her in completing this

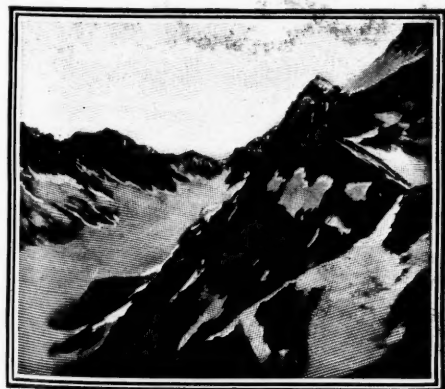


A BREAD CARRIER IN VALPARAISO.

great work. Nor is she ungrateful to Minister Dudley, who has done so much to promote cordial relations between the two countries, and to stimulate the investment of American capital in the mines and railways.

CHILE: THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

Chile, on the contrary, awaits the opening of the canal and the advent of American capital upon the west coast with dubious enthusiasm. That the canal will facilitate trade with the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States is unquestionable, since the saving over the old route by the Strait of Magellan is nearly 4,000 miles between Valparaiso and New York; but this trade, it must be borne in mind, is comparatively unimportant. Indeed, her entire trade with this country, including that with our Pacific ports, which will be unaffected by the canal, is but one-ninth,* approximately, of her total commerce. To what extent the remaining eight-ninths will be affected is an open question, since the bulk of her imports enter Valparaiso, which would gain but 1,700 miles to Liverpool by way of Panama, and while the corresponding gain to the nitrate port of Iquique would be 2,700 miles, it is by no means certain, until the canal dues are fixed, that the shipments of nitrate will be diverted from the present route. Sailing vessels, which are also a factor to be considered, will, of course, continue to round the Horn, provided they find west-coast freights still profitable. Even if the nitrate trade be bene-



THE FAMOUS PASS OF USPALLATA, BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

* Based on latest available statistics. The probability of America's trade increasing at Europe's expense must also be considered.

fited, however, it concerns the London shareholder, and possibly the foreign agriculturist, rather than the Chilean Government, which draws a fixed tonnage duty upon the output.

To show the benefit that Callao will derive from the canal it is but necessary to note that it lies 1,500 miles nearer Panama than Valparaíso; hence that it will gain 3,000 miles more than its rival by the new route, or 4,700 miles to Liverpool and 6,800 to New York. Guayaquil, the chief port of Ecuador, will gain yet more, and the Colombian port of Buenaventura most of all; so that Chile has the questionable satisfaction of seeing the trade advantages of the west coast, in a great measure, reversed, and herself relegated to the last place upon the schedule, so far as through steam communication either with American or European ports is concerned. That she will eventually benefit by the canal, Chile is well aware; but her gratitude is modified by the knowledge that Peru will benefit much more—in inverse ratio, in fact, to her former isolation.

But the disadvantage of distance by sea is only a comparative one with Chile, and is largely offset by the exceptional accessibility of the interior. With a total range of more than thirty-eight degrees of latitude, or four times that of California, and possessing less than twice the area of the latter, or approximately 300,000 square miles, Chile's length

is thirty times her average width, giving the country a configuration and geo-political position that is absolutely unique.

Bounded on the east by the stupendous system of the Andes, which in the peak of Aconcagua* reach the highest elevation in the Western Hemisphere, and by sheer force of gravity have raised the waters of the Pacific to a height estimated at 2,000 feet above their level in midocean; presenting, moreover, the greatest range in the world between mountain top and ocean bed; with a desert nearly twice the length of Syria, a central valley a third longer than Florida, and a southern archipelago almost as long as Norway; with one-fourth of her territory lying above the snow line, and embracing, approximately, one-half of the entire Andean chain, it is little wonder that Chile's problems, ethnical, social, and industrial, are as different from her neighbors, as are her remarkable physical features.

The nitrate zone, which has already been roughly outlined, extends 450 miles, at a distance from the coast of from fifteen to ninety miles, and at elevations varying from 3,000 to 13,000 feet, the *caliche* rock, from which it is obtained, lying conveniently near the surface. Besides saltpeter, this rock yields a valuable by-product in its iodine, of which

* Aconcagua lies just over the boundary, in Argentine territory.



WINTER IN PUNTA ARENAS (SANDY POINT), CHILE'S OUTPOST ON THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.
(One steamer a day, on the average, calls at this port, which has a population of 10,000.)

more than \$1,500,000 worth was produced last year. The exports of nitrate, however, have reached the enormous sum of \$56,000,000, or almost three times the entire exports of Peru; but it is only fair to add that this is more than three-fourths of Chile's total exports, and that the income derived from this source is estimated at more than two-thirds of the national

revenue. Without her nitrate, therefore, Chile's exports would sink almost to the level of Bolivia's; yet it must be borne in mind that this is partially due to the fact that the nitrate fields have been developed at the expense of other mining industries, and of her agriculture, so that Chile may be said to be husbanding her remaining resources, and in the event of the decline or failure of the nitrate trade, would have her silver and copper mines to fall back upon, and a soil in her central valley of almost inexhaustible fertility.

But the nitrate fields, unless the amount of the exports be largely increased, will probably outlast the present century; and provided that the Sahara, or some other unexplored region, does not develop into a competitor and materially reduce the price, the country is assured of a revenue that will total several billion dollars, while the value of the product itself runs into figures that stagger the imagination.

The copper mines, of course, have sunk into comparative insignificance, compared with 1880, when Chile was the leading copper-producing country and furnished one-third of the world's supply. To-day she occupies sixth position, with an output of but five per cent.; yet the effect of the news of her recent earthquake upon the London market caused an advance of one pound sterling per ton upon copper for future delivery. Many of these properties, moreover, which are scattered through the desert zone and the entire southern belt, are believed to be passing into the hands of the Guggenheims of New York; so that an increased production is shortly expected.

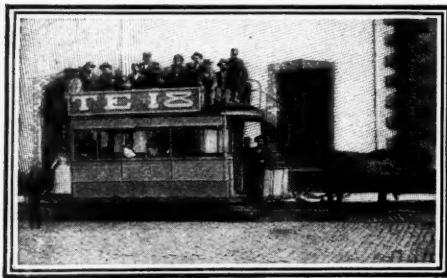


A CHILEAN HACIENDA OR COUNTRY ESTATE.

The output of silver, which at one time gave Chile a reputation second only to that of Peru and Bolivia, has been checked in recent years owing to the low prices of that metal, and the diversion of capital to other industries; yet the mines are by no means exhausted. Gold mining, also, has suffered from lack of capital, and the consequent absence of economical methods, but the alluvial deposits of Tierra del Fuego, which formerly attracted the placer miner, are about to be worked by modern dredges.

This formerly benighted region, by the way, as well as the adjacent mainland, has surprised the world by developing a large wool industry, the sheep in this latitude being noted for their heavy fleece. Chile, it may be added, controls the entire Strait of Magellan, with which she will shortly be in direct communication by wireless telegraphy, and can boast of possessing the southernmost town in the world, excepting a small Argentine settlement in Tierra del Fuego. Punta Arenas, indeed, lies 1,300 miles farther south than Capetown, South Africa, and is equally noted for its fur trade, and for a free tariff, which permits of a thriving business with passing vessels.

Steaming westward through the strait one is impressed by the indescribable grandeur of the scenery,—the towering mountains, draped in eternal snow or flanked by massive glaciers; the silent shores, and the deep, surging waters that flow between. Yet the fiords of the Smyth Channel, upon the western coast,—and fortunate is the traveler who has seen this wondrous waterway,—are found to surpass the strait in magnificence, or even the far-famed coasts of Norway; but the



A HORSE-CAR IN VALPARAISO.

(Women have acted as conductors since the beginning of the Peruvian War.)

route has proved a dangerous one, and few steamships to-day care to hazard the passage.

The entire chain of islands hereabouts, including the southern provinces of the mainland, possess such an unusually damp climate, and are clothed with such impenetrable forests, that colonization is almost as difficult as in the parched regions of the North. Valdivia, however, which has been settled by the Germans, and is now one of the most thriving sections of the country, has developed in spite of an annual rainfall of 115 inches, in contrast to the Island of Chiloe, which the English attempted to colonize some years ago with disastrous results.

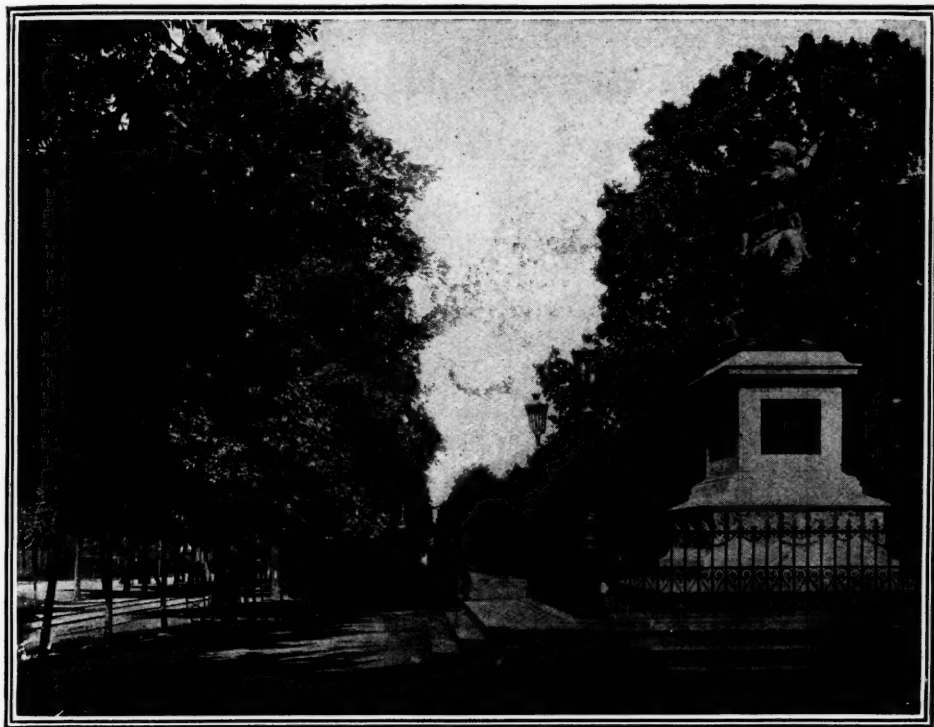
The central provinces, to which reference has already been made, contain the bulk of Chile's wealth and population. Here are situated the chief cities and towns, including the capital; here the manufacturing and commercial interests are centered; while the upland central valley, with its marvelous depth of alluvial soil, is practically the garden and granary of the nation. Notwithstanding the agricultural wealth of this region, however, including wheat, maize, potatoes, extensive vineyards, and practically all the cereals, vegetables and fruits of a temperate climate, besides the rich alfalfa lands so suitable for stock raising,

Chile actually imports more than \$6,000,000 of food stuffs annually. Nevertheless, it is claimed that one-half of the population are employed in agriculture, so that the lack would seem to be of intelligent methods rather than in the depletion of the laboring class by the mines; but the government is endeavoring to remedy the situation by stimulating European immigration, and thus eventually improving the lower *roto* class, in which the Indian strain is now all but dominant.

It cannot be denied that the race tendency in Chile is to the permanent separation of the upper and lower classes, and that unlike her sister republics, she has always tacitly acknowledged her preference for an oligarchy rather than the pseudo-republican style of government, which has brought such evils upon Spanish-America. That this has resulted in a wretched state of poverty and ignorance among the peasants, similar to, or even worse than, that of many states of Europe, is commonly charged; but it is not apparent how a worthless vote could alter these grave conditions, such, for instance, as that granted in Colombia or Venezuela. Chile has certainly a heavy problem upon her hands, and the general laxity, and even inefficiency, of the official class, which seems to be one of the results of her tidal wave of prosperity, has not contributed to its solution. Nevertheless, in thus passing judgment, we are comparing her with her own people of the past rather than with her neighbors; for even if a moral retrogression



THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTIAGO, FACING THE CENTRAL PLAZA.



SANTIAGO'S BEAUTIFUL ALAMEDA, SEVERAL MILES IN LENGTH AND MORE THAN 400 FEET HIGH.
(This is the fashionable driveway of the city.)

be acknowledged, the country still shows an enterprise and patriotism that would put to shame the average Latin-American republic, and in some respects even our own.

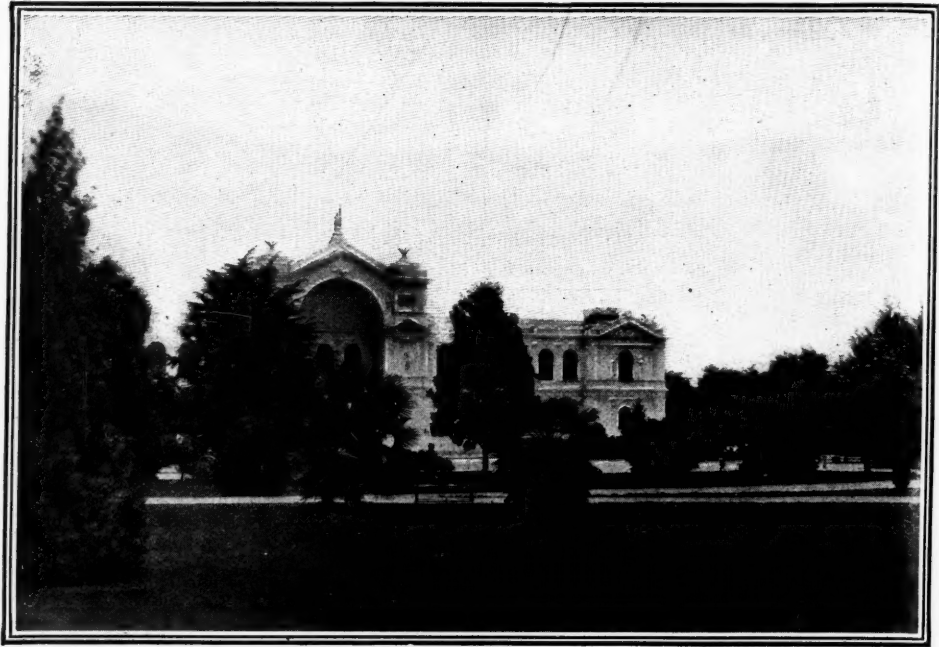
Rapid progress is apparent in the suppression of bull fighting and the abolition of state lotteries, in which she sets a worthy example to the mother country upon the one hand and to her military prototype upon the other. The educational institutions, moreover, particularly the colleges of the chief cities, are a credit to the nation, and though education is not compulsory, a really excellent school system has been established.

The army and navy, of course, are the Chileans' particular pride, as well they might be; and one cannot escape the conviction that the system they have borrowed from Germany, and the thoroughness with which German organization and discipline have been applied, contrast favorably with the less successful efforts of Peru to pattern her military after the French. The liberal policy toward foreign investors, and the comparatively low tariff, testify alike to the moderation and prosperity of the government, while the na-

tional system of railways,—and Chile, we may mention, incidentally, had the first railway in Latin-America,—which link the various provinces of the center and south, are a creditable experiment, though not, perhaps, a distinct success, as is the subsidized steamship line plying between Panama and her southern ports.

SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO, AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Santiago, the capital, situated 114 miles from the coast, is not only connected with her port of Valparaiso and the neighboring cities, but will soon have direct communication, *via* the Transandine Railway, with her great rival upon the River Plate. The population is about 325,000, or one-tenth the entire nation, but it is the grandeur of her site, the beauty of her *alamedas* and plazas, the elegance and wealth of many of her residences, and public buildings, the Grand Opera, liberally subsidized by the government, the magnificent race track situated upon the open plain, with the towering *Cor-dilleras* for a background,—these are the



THE QUINTA NORMAL, SANTIAGO, A NATIONAL MUSEUM.

(This museum contains in its collection many objects of Peruvian antiquity, brought from the museum at Lima by the victorious Chilean army.)

features, combined with the culture and hospitality of the upper classes, that have placed Santiago among the first cities of the Southern Hemisphere, and it is certainly to be hoped that she has been spared the partial destruction that Valparaiso dispatches at first reported.

Valparaiso is second only to San Francisco among American ports upon the Pacific. With a population of 140,000, and a commerce that many a city twice her size might envy; like Iquique, with an influential British community, rivaled, however, by the Germans, the French and the Italians; with modern buildings, electric railways, a naval academy, a national theater, an up-to-date press,—such was Valparaiso before her recent calamity. Again, however, it is to be presumed that the telegraphic dispatches have exaggerated both the loss of property and of life, and even had the worst reports been verified, none who knows Valparaiso could doubt her ultimate recovery and the return of her prosperity and prestige.

It is a matter for regret that the United States did not seize upon this opportunity to show a proper sympathy toward her sister republic in distress, and at the same time, perhaps, to heal a breach that may otherwise require long years of patient diplomacy. Peru, to her everlasting credit be it said, forgot and forgave; and telegraphed both encouragement and aid, and this in spite of the fact that a less noble motive might have dictated a policy of aggression or defiance. Chile's strength in war, even had her chief cities been destroyed, would have been but slightly impaired, but this might not have been so apparent at the first. Peru, in any case, has acted with a magnanimity that Chile, herself, has been the first to appreciate; and one can but hope that in this incident may lie the solution of the long enmity over Tacna, and that hereafter in or near that disputed territory a cross may arise, as upon the boundary of Chile and Argentina, a silent witness to a pact of peace between nations long estranged.

THE GREATEST YEAR OF NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

BY J. D. LATIMER.

THE aggregate railway mileage under contract for construction or in immediate prospect in the United States and Canada is over 22,000 miles. The aggregate of cash to be used in this construction and in the great projects of the American trunk-line railways is over \$750,000,000. If the entire gold production of the world in the two greatest gold years of history were applied to this construction it would fall far short of meeting it.

In the early part of the year the *Railway Age* compiled the railway projects at that time under contract or under construction in the United States. This compilation showed an aggregate of over 13,000 miles, located as follows:

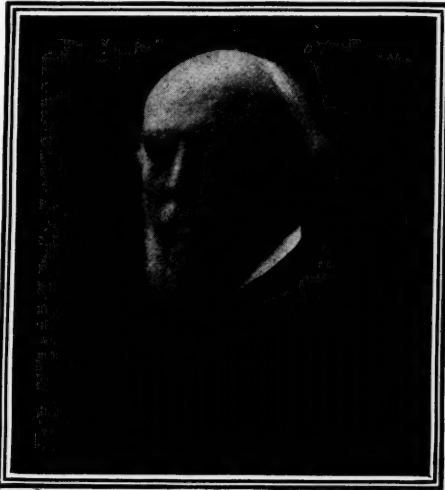
	Miles.
New England States.....	36
Middle States.....	398
South Atlantic States.....	1,462
Gulf and Mississippi Valley States.....	1,303
Central Northern States.....	869
Northwestern States.....	2,321
Southwestern States.....	3,488
Pacific States.....	3,137
Total.....	13,014

In Canada the total mileage projected is the heaviest in the history of that country. Taking the East with the West, four great companies contemplate the construction of over 9,000 miles of railway.

In addition, there have come to light since this compilation was made American projects that will probably bring the total to well over 25,000 miles of standard-gauge railway.

Inevitably a considerable proportion of this mileage will never be constructed. A great many companies entirely disappear, are bought off, or fail through various causes to complete the tasks they have undertaken. Yet, even with this deduction, it would appear that there are live and legitimate railway projects on this continent to-day that call for the creation of well over 22,000 miles of track. In the light of this fact, the years 1906 and 1907 are practically certain to go down into history as one of the most striking periods in the railway history of the Western world.

This is particularly true in view of the nature of the building under way and in



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JAMES J. HILL.

(Perhaps the greatest constructive genius among modern railroad builders.)

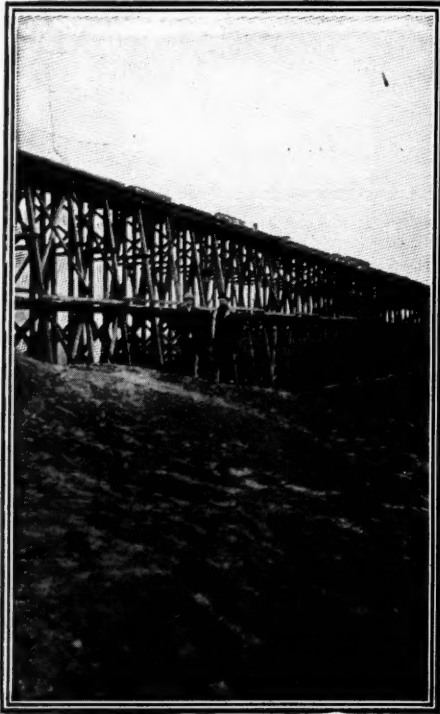
contemplation. Two new railways in the United States and three in Canada are designed to run from the central dividing line of the continent to the Pacific Coast. With the exception of the San Pedro route, completed this year, it is twenty-five years since the last previous trunk line railway crossed the Great Divide.

In the United States, the Southwest leads in point of mileage under contract. The larger part of this, however, is local railway built to meet the necessities of sections poorly served by the present lines. So far as main lines of commerce are concerned, the Pacific Coast and Northwestern extensions are far and away more important. The principal items of new construction in the Northwestern region may be briefly tabulated:

	Miles.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,700
Western Pacific.....	937
Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.....	470
The Hill lines.....	900
The Harriman lines.....	1,200

THE OLD AND THE NEW COMPETITION.

These are mere statistics. Behind each project lie great ambitions, hot personal



PINE CREEK TRESTLE ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

rivalries, deep and mysterious policies. The Western Pacific represents the ambition of George J. Gould to be the master of the first American railroad from sea to sea. The extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Seattle is the reply of that powerful corporation to the aggressive policies of James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman, which have left the St. Paul practically a local railway in the Central West. The Hill line into Portland is regarded as an attack by Mr. Hill upon the Harriman stronghold in the Northwest. The Union Pacific line into Seattle is spoken of as a direct reprisal.

The spirit of competition is not yet dead. There has never been a time in the history of American and Canadian railways when so much directly competitive railway was under way. There have been short seasons when wanton men built lines merely to wreck existing lines, without regard to the success or failure of the lines they built. Such, for instance, was the period when Jay Gould built hundreds of miles of railway merely to destroy the Union Pacific.

BREAKING OLD MONOPOLIES.

The spirit of to-day is vastly different. Men are planning new roads day by day to compete with roads already in the field, but it is because they calculate that the new roads can earn enough to make it pay. It is because the country is crying for new roads, just as, years ago, it cried for the old. No railway can now hope long to hold in its power a great traffic center of the West. Mr. E. H. Harriman labored mightily to build for himself a railway oligarchy at San Francisco. The direct reply is the building of the Western Pacific. For many years the Harriman roads have held the city of Portland in their power. This year James J. Hill is building a new highway, the like of which the West has never seen, to break wide open that Harriman stronghold.

In just such way, across the border, the twenty-five-year monopoly of the Canadian



WHEAT FIELD ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Pacific is falling from its hands. Five years ago few dreamed of another road across the prairies of Assiniboia. To-day the Canadian Northern is half way from the head of the Lake to the Pacific, the construction gangs of the Grand Trunk Pacific are pressing west from Winnipeg, and James J. Hill is calling for specifications for a third new railway from Winnipeg to the sea.

Down by the Gulf of Mexico the same story is in the telling. Since away back in the 50's there has been but one direct railway from Houston to New Orleans. For thirty-five years the Southern Pacific has controlled it. It has been the one main line of traffic along the Gulf since the days of the birth of the Lone Star State. This year the St. Louis & San Francisco announces the building of a new line to parallel it. Similarly the Colorado & Southern and the Rock Island are running a new railway through from Fort Worth to Houston to rival the Southern Pacific main line north and south.

MILLIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN FIELD.

The East is devoted to tremendous improvements to existing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the New Haven are spending millions of dollars on terminals at New York and elsewhere, on new freight yards, on new cars and engines, to handle the new millions of tons of freight that are added to their burden year by year. These companies cannot build new railways. They cannot help but pour out extra millions upon the old railways. The Pennsylvania ex-

penditure of \$100,000,000 on New York City terminals, the New York Central outlay of half that sum in the same place for the same purpose, the New Haven's \$30,000,000 for general improvements along the line are not labors of love, but works of necessity. If the forced expenditures of the

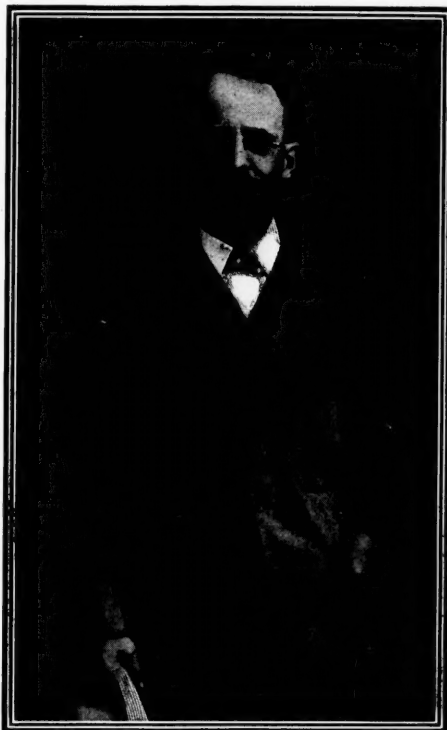
great trunk-line railways in this year and the next were added together it would be found that they would run to a total close upon \$400,000,000.

One new project looms up in trunk-line territory. It is an electric railway, projected by no less a personage than Joseph Ramsey, Jr., late president of the Wabash Railroad. It is announced under the name "New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Air Line." It is to be, say the announcements, a double-track, high-speed electric passenger and freight railway. Mr. Ramsey announces further that he has practically completed the financing of the project. On the face of it the road looks like the dream

of an enthusiastic electrical engineer,—but Joseph Ramsey, Jr., is no dreamer. On the contrary, he is, in the judgment of many, the most able constructive railway man in the East. His project cannot be considered in detail, because the detail is lacking. When it is announced that the terminals in New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago have been secured the project will assume an importance it cannot have without those terminals.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN LINES.

The South is experiencing a slow but thoroughly healthy growth. The Tidewater Railroad is about the most important of the new lines. It is designed to rival the Norfolk & Western, the great carrier of soft



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E. H. HARRIMAN.

(One of the great railroad strategists of the day.)

coal from the Pocahontas fields to tidewater at Norfolk, Va. The new road may become a dangerous factor in the bituminous coal situation. The Norfolk & Western, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania, is meeting the threat by building new branches to strengthen its position in the coal fields, and has recently created a new mortgage to raise \$34,000,000 for protection or aggression, as the case may be.

Around Birmingham, Ala., the center of the coal and iron region, there is much real activity of a quiet sort. The Illinois Central

MODERN RAILROAD ROMANCE IN THE WEST.

Turning to the West, the tale grows interesting. There is no touch of romance in the railroad record of the East. It is a record of hard, cold, calculating business enterprise. Once over the big river, the spirit of adventure runs through every page. In the great struggle for the command of the Gulf, in the battle of the giants for the traffic of the coast, men are men, not mechanisms. In the East they say, "The Pennsylvania has done this," or "The New York Central has done that," and so on to the end of the story. Out West men speak of Hill, of Harriman, of Gould, of Yoakum. The difference is the difference between the first-class machinery exposition and a first-class fight.

The Pacific Northwest is the real center of the building activity. The States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada claim over 3,500 miles of new railway in immediate prospect. What this means may be inferred from the fact that it is more railway than now exists in the State of Washington, and is twice as much as there is in Oregon. It means new life, new revenues, new growth, the opening of new markets. These States have all outgrown their railway systems. The outburst of activity is but the reply of the financial world to the cry of a territory rich in possibilities but poor in development.

THE SPECTACULAR OPENING OF OREGON.

Here also lies the amphitheater of the most spectacular railway contest of the day, for here James J. Hill meets E. H. Harriman in the field. These two have this year become prolific in endeavor. Oregon for forty years has lain fallow, bound around by the great circle of the Shasta Route and the Oregon Short Line. This past summer Mr. Harriman has announced that more than one thousand miles of railway will be built for the opening of Oregon,—the great, deep, mysterious desert of central Oregon.

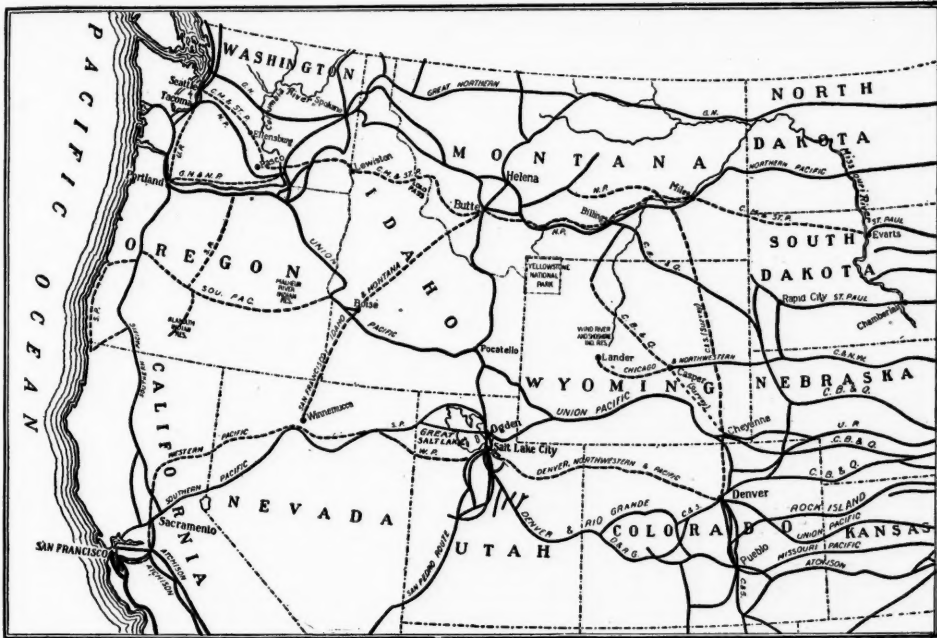
The railways now under survey will cut directly across the great sage plains, pick their way between the lava beds, plunge through hundreds of miles of trackless pine forest. They will take in the settler, with his axe and his plow. In time they will bring out to the Pacific coast great store of lumber, great herds of cattle, thousands of tons of wool, trainloads of hard white wheat for the export trade. The country is attested



GEORGE J. GOULD.

(The active head of daring railroad enterprises, east and west.)

has recently reached into the Pittsburg of the South by traffic agreement with the St. Louis & San Francisco. The Atlantic & Birmingham, a new consolidation, is seeking to create a new Charleston at Brunswick. The Seaboard Air Line is conserving its energies, building up its traffic, seeking recuperation from the financial exploitation which left it tottering in the last great collapse. Its one-time president, John Skelton Williams, has appeared as the backer of a new consolidation of small roads to parallel the Seaboard Air Line. The Western Maryland, the eastern outlet of the Gould System, has just completed its connection with the West Virginia Central, and is now preparing for a further extension to meet the Wabash somewhere near Pittsburg, Pa.



MAP SHOWING NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

rich under irrigation. The main reason it has been left so long without development has been that it lacked water. Now, with the irrigation projects under way, the last barrier has been surmounted.

STRATEGIC WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Across the Columbia River, in Washington, Mr. Hill is building the Portland & Seattle Railway from near Pasco into Portland, about 230 miles. It is the most singular railway ever built in the West. It is to cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000 per mile, to be built of the heaviest steel rail, and to be practically a water-level line across the Rocky Mountains. To accomplish this feat mountains are leveled and cast into the river, huge cliffs of solid granite pierced with a series of tremendous tunnels, great crevasses filled with broken rock. The roadbed, in fact, is being cut along the precipitous cliffs that are the north shore of the Columbia River. The one sole purpose of this mad road is to provide a new highway for the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, which shall make those roads the cheapest, and therefore the most powerful, of the railways that carry freight from the Lakes to the Pacific. There is no local traffic on the

line. On the south flows the broad Columbia, with the Oregon Short Line but a few miles back from its shore. On the north lie the cliffs and the mountains.

In direct reprisal for this daring invasion of Portland, Mr. Harriman is shoving the Union Pacific north into Seattle, the headquarters of Puget Sound traffic. He has spent over \$10,000,000 to get his terminals and approaches, and intends to carry his fight into the heart of the enemy's country. This line, like the last, is a strategic railway rather than a pioneer.

ST. PAUL'S NORTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

Into this battle of the mighty intrudes a new combatant, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Its surveys run from Evarts, N. D., northwest to Miles, thence following the Yellowstone, through Butte and the copper camps to Lolo Pass. Beyond this the route is not defined, until the Columbia River is passed, near Pasco. Here the line bends north again, through Ellensburg and *via* the Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle. Between Miles and Lolo Pass the road is closely parallel to the Northern Pacific.

The country is semi-arid in places. Coming into the mountains the road cuts through

the copper center of the world, skirting the marvelous mountain of Butte. Beyond it pierces the great forests. Here and there, throughout the thousand-mile stretch of main line it traverses rich valleys, heavy with grain and cattle. Across the Columbia it runs through the home of the big red apple, perhaps the most distinctive of the varied products of the garden State of Washington.

This is a giant project. In time it will probably make the St. Paul the second or third largest of the railways of the Union, in point of revenues. It means the creation of a new highway to rival the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. What it means to the North it is difficult to say. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific made possible the cities of Great Falls, Spokane, and Seattle. How much the St. Paul will add to the wealth and population of those cities is a matter for conjecture. It may create a new Spokane, or a new Omaha. Certainly the capitalists who control this company would not have undertaken so great a task had they not been confident that the development of the country would justify the expenditure of the hundred million dollars it is to cost.

IRRIGATION'S PROMISE FOR WYOMING.

Wyoming is coming in for a tardy recognition as a railway field. The United States Government is spending many millions of dollars on two great irrigation projects in that State. In consequence, the Chicago & Northwestern is pushing through a branch from Casper westward. The Colorado & Southern has surveyors in the field running a line north from Denver to the Yellowstone River. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is mapping out the country for a new line supposed to be designed to connect Cody, on the northern branch, with Cheyenne, the terminus of the southern branch. Neither of these roads has as yet located a line. All these lines and surveys run through a region hitherto given over to the raising of cattle, dairy pursuits, the harvesting of wheat in comparatively small volume, with here and there an iron deposit of fair importance, or a coal mine of possibilities. The region is one, so far, largely of promises. Perhaps, under the beneficent auspices of the Irrigation Commission, it may fulfill its promises and become a new wheat area to help hold the markets of the world against the Canadian Northwest.

THE NEW GOULD LINE OVER THE SIERRAS.

Southward the Hill lines disappear. That mighty pioneer is replaced in the central region by George J. Gould, who rivals the activities of E. H. Harriman. The new Gould line is one of the most spectacular and impressive episodes of the day. It is designed to be the western division of the Gould transcontinental railway, from Baltimore to San Francisco. It is a task of huge proportions. It must cross the Sierras with a line that shall be cheap to operate. The only railway that crosses this range in central territory to-day is the Central Pacific, built more than forty years ago by the California pioneers. It climbs almost into the eternal snows, then slides swiftly down into the region of eternal summer.

As yet the difficult parts of the new Western Pacific are little more than surveys, but the reports that come out of the West indicate success. If the engineers finally secure a line through the Sierras with a maximum grade of only fifty-two feet to the mile, the new road will undoubtedly revolutionize the carrying of through freight from Salt Lake to San Francisco. The bulk of this freight is now taken out of Ogden and Salt Lake City by the Central Pacific and is transferred at San Francisco only after a very expensive haul, over a line whose one great virtue is that it affords the traveler a series of thrills.

REOPENING "BRET HARTE'S COUNTRY."

This whole region is wild and picturesque. In the background lie deep forests of pine and fir, and back of them the white, serrated line of the mountain tops, tipped forever with the snow. The new right of way winds through huge gullies, skirts mighty precipices, crawls along the brink of dizzy cañons, threads through deep dark river beds. Practically it is a deserted country. Years ago, when placer mining on the western slopes was making millionaires out of very raw material, nearly a hundred thousand men dwelt in the valleys that the road will pierce. Now but a few scattered hundreds keep alive the names of ruined villages that once were roaring camps. Down toward the western terminus one finds the dredges hard at work, turning over the washings left by the wasteful miners of the golden days. At Oroville several dozen great steam dredges dig industriously into heaps of sand and gravel, washed down by the mountain

streams in the years of pillage of the ledges and the lodes.

This is a wonderful country, this wilderness west of the Great Salt Lake. Coming into it the road runs for mile on mile through flat, white alkali plains, cactus-grown, bleak and forbidding. The wonders of irrigation have but touched them as yet, but where the waters have been brought wealth springs from the bleakest valleys. The central section is through the towering Sierras. Westward, tall redwood trees are yielding fortunes to the woodman. Perhaps in time this whole stretch of a thousand miles will become a garden of the West, but at the moment it looks inhospitable. Such a country yields up its riches only to the most strenuous of endeavors. They are strong men and brave who take their living from the heart of the great mountains.

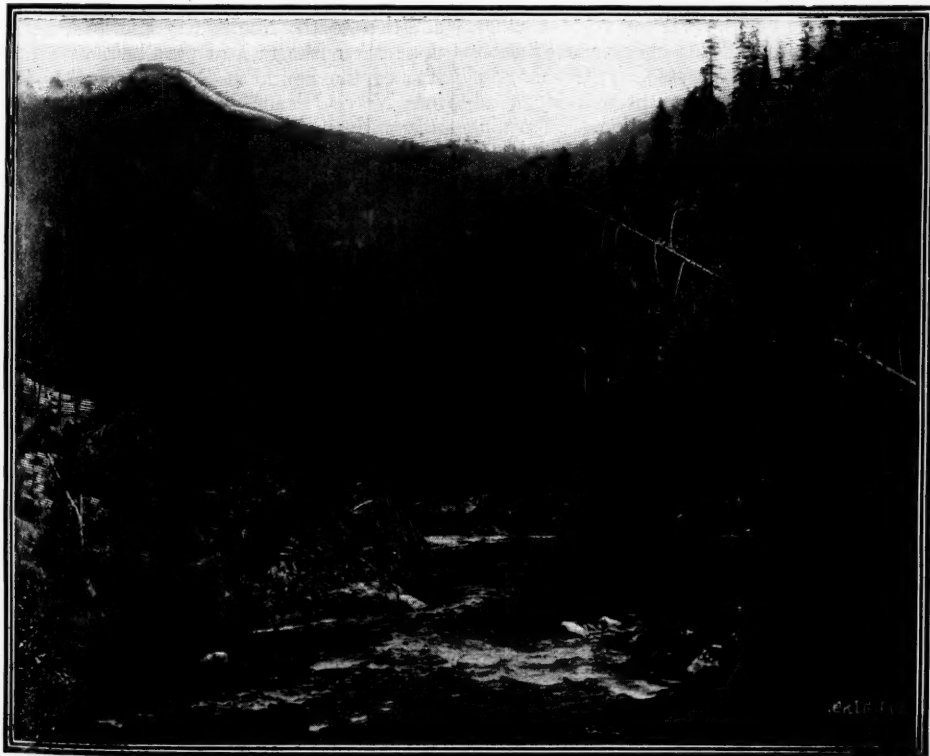
PIONEERING IN COLORADO.

Between Denver and Salt Lake David H. Moffatt, of Denver, is building the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, better known in

the West as the "Moffatt Line." It is a road of scenic wonders. The top of the Continental Divide is crossed by this line, winding back and forth through the rifts in the mountains. It pierces great virgin forests, big deposits of coal, iron and other minerals. Toward the western end there is fairly good agricultural territory. Power is abundant. If the State of Colorado ever becomes a second Pennsylvania here might be established the industrial center of the State. Meantime the road is a pioneer, seeking its life from fields untested, almost untouched.

YOAKUM'S NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE TEXAS FIELD.

South from Colorado, across the "staked plains" of the Panhandle of Texas, runs the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. Years ago it was part of the Union Pacific, but was gladly given up by that system in the great reorganization. It is now owned by the Colorado & Southern, which is dominated by Edwin Hawley, once a Southern Pacific official, and B. F. Yoakum, the man



NORTH FORK OF THE FEATHER RIVER, WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



RICE FIELD AND IRRIGATING DITCH ON THE ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILROAD (GULF COAST LINE.)

who built the "Frisco System" from a shoe-string. Backed by the personal fortunes of these adventurous men, this little road is reaching for the Gulf of Mexico. In the actual building of the line it is a copartner with the Rock Island.

This is one of the most important items in the Southwestern field. The line parallels the Southern Pacific from Fort Worth to Houston. It runs through the richest plains of northern Texas, grazing regions where are raised hundreds of thousands of cattle for the markets of Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago. The whole country is in an advanced state of civilization. Farming thrives in all branches. Commercial life is

brisk, with plenty of local money for any enterprise. The rattle of the trolley vies with the rumble of the steam train, because northern Texas, it should be understood, is no howling wilderness.

ROCK ISLAND'S SOUTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

As soon as the Texan border is crossed every one knows the name of Yoakum. Texas is full of this big, daring pioneer. In addition to the line above described, he has undertaken the task of paralleling the main line of the Southern Pacific from Houston into New Orleans, *via* Baton Rouge. This new railway is being built by the Rock Island interests, Mr. Yoakum being also chairman of the Rock Island. It pierces a lumber region, where hundreds of mills are cutting the long-leaf yellow pine to keep pace with the demand from the new countries for lumber to build the people homes withal. Eastward it runs through the rice fields of Louisiana. Corn, cotton and winter wheat are also in abundance. To some extent the country is doubtless stunted by the forty-year monopoly of the Southern Pacific, but it is rich enough to justify the new road, even though the through business were not enough to tempt the builder.

RICH COUNTRY TAPPED BY THE "GULF COAST."

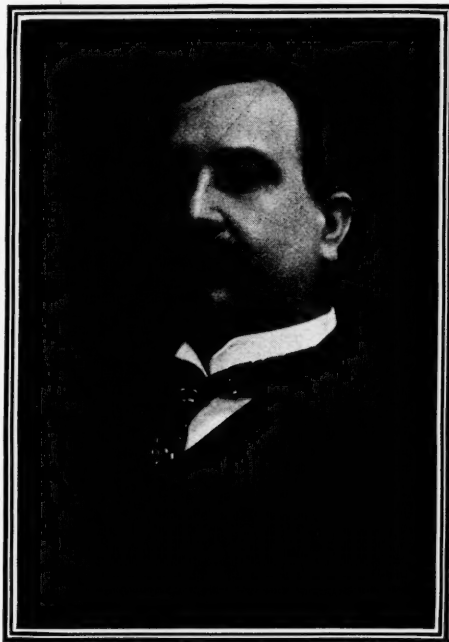
Running southwest from Houston down to the broad Rio Grande the same man is building the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, familiarly known as the "Gulf Coast Line." It is one of the most unique and interesting propositions of the day. It is a constructive railway, building up a little empire out of a wilderness of chaparral and rattlesnakes. Up to five years ago this whole triangle of country lay forgotten. The Southern



SCENE ALONG THE GULF COAST LINE.

Pacific passed it by, calling it sterile. Down by the Rio Grande, it is true, vegetation was dense. Great palms towered to the sky. Oranges, lemons, and bananas were the native fruit. It was a garden spot,—but from the Rio Grande to Corpus Christi were few wagon roads and not a single line of railway. The semi-tropical belt of Texas lay untouched.

Then came prospectors, looking for water. Largely by accident, they found that under this whole region lay the biggest artesian belt in the United States. The man who sent the prospectors was B. F. Yoakum, then the head of the "Frisco System." Because he saw that water would make this whole semi-arid region a second California, the Gulf Coast road came into being. It skirts the shore, following closely the artesian belt. At its stations spring artesian wells. Along the railroad, now in its third year, the farms are watered altogether by the wells. Huge ranches, rich fruit farms, great truck gardens are producing, as season follows season, wealth and prosperity for this singular territory. Cotton, alfalfa, sugar cane, citrus fruits, and vegetables of all sorts are prolific. Alone, of all the States, this section of Texas harvests two crops of rice a year.



B. F. YOAKUM.

(Daring pioneer railroad builder of the great Southwest.)

REACHING AFTER TEXAN WEALTH.

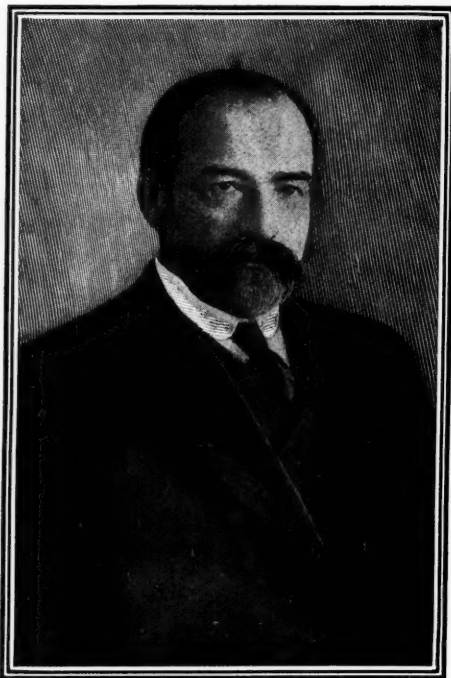
Farther south, along the Mexican border, lie great cattle ranches. In an area of about 3,000 miles, Cameron County,—the most southerly county of the Union,—boasts over

70,000 cattle, 9,000 sheep, and 5,000 goats. The population is mixed, American and Mexican. It is a simple country, but there is nothing slow about it since the railway came.



THE ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILROAD, WITH CONNECTING LINES.

One other project of more than local importance is noted in the Southwest. From near Albuquerque, New Mexico, the mighty Santa Fé is pushing a new line across the mountains and the plains to reach into Houston by a new route from the main line to California. The new division will afford a main line to compete with the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific, which two railways have for nearly half a century been in solitary command of all east and west traffic through the lonely wilderness of western



D. D. MANN.

(One of the daring promoters of the new Canadian Northern Railway.)

Texas. If the Santa Fé keeps its identity, and is not gobbled up by the omnivorous Harriman, or the equally omnivorous Rock Island, this line may some day be a very important factor in the Southwestern traffic situation. The region it opens, once the Guadalupe Mountains are left behind, is flat and uninteresting, although perhaps the biggest cattle herds in the world roam the "Staked Plains" of the Panhandle, through which the surveys run.

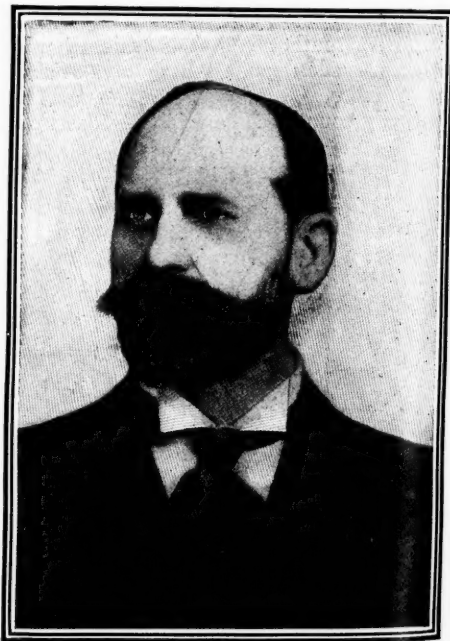
GRIDIRONING THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

These two, the Northwest and the Southwest, are by far the most interesting regions of the Union in the matter of new railways. Looked at as a world-problem, rather than a national problem, both sink into insignificance beside the Canadian Northwest. Indeed, the awakening of that region is the industrial marvel of the century to date. It has been made more interesting to Americans by the recent startling announcement from J. J. Hill that he intended to go back to his native land long enough to show the Northwest how to grow.

For twenty-five years there was but one

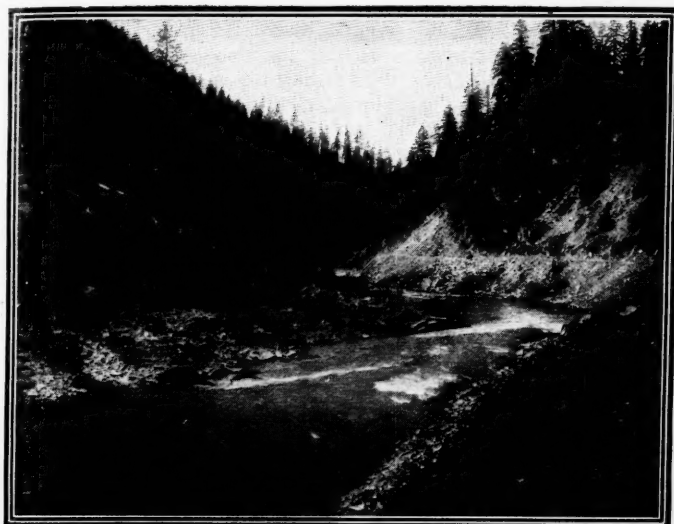
great railway in the Canadian Northwest. Commerce grew slowly, even along its right of way. Back ten miles from the line of steel the green, unbroken prairie lay like a sea, asleep. The Canadian Pacific was an iron-clad monopoly. The records seem to show that there was much of oppression in its rule, much that now might happily be forgotten. The towns came up slowly. Outside of Winnipeg there is no great city of the Canadian plains. Regina, Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Edmonton, Calgary are little towns,—indeed, mere local trading centers.

It is a different story nowadays. A few years ago came William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, daring promoters, rich with the spoils of commerce gathered under every flag that flies, from Buenos Ayres to the Arctic Circle. They sought and obtained from the Manitoba Government a guaranty on the bonds of a new railway, to be called the Canadian Northern. They sold their bonds to the English, and sent their men out into the plains to dig. That was five years ago. They have pushed their road from the head of the Great Lakes away out to Prince Albert, a little trading post on the Upper Saskatchewan. They are headed for the Rocky Mountains, and are plan-



WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

(Associated with D. D. Mann in organizing and constructing the Canadian Northern.)



MIDDLE FORK OF THE FEATHER RIVER, ON THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

pierces the unbroken forests south of Hudson Bay, cuts through Winnipeg and the prairie country, threads the Rocky Mountains by the Peace River Valley, and debouches upon the Pacific Ocean at Fort Simpson, with a branch north to Dawson City. In all, it is five thousand miles of pure adventure. No other railway project in the world, unless indeed it be the Cape to Cairo Railroad, holds so much of fascination, so much of the romance that dwells about

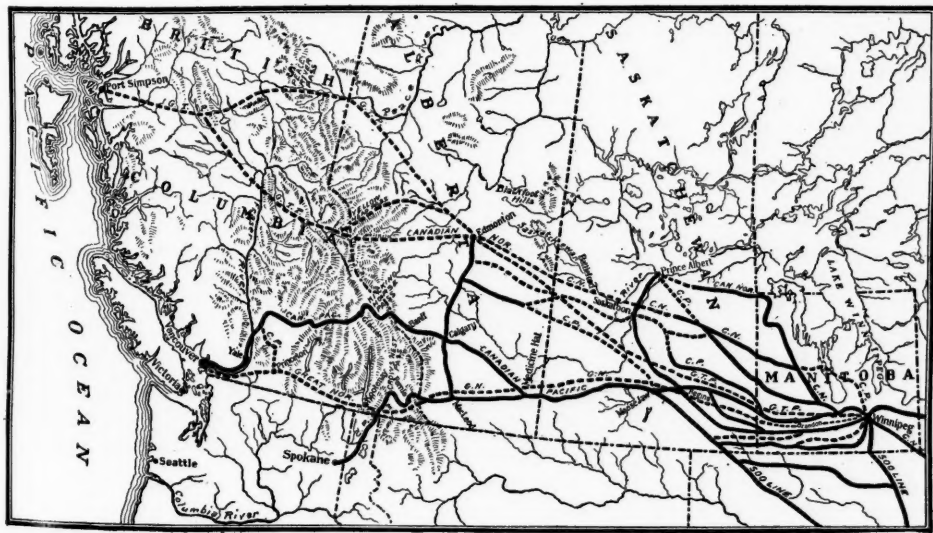
ning a new route to bring them down from Winnipeg to the Atlantic. In fact, their ambitions stop not short of another system to duplicate the Canadian Pacific.

Two years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Canadian House of Commons, fought his campaign upon a platform that called for the creation of another road from sea to sea. This project, the Grand Trunk Pacific, leaves the Atlantic at Moncton, N. B., crosses the St. Lawrence at Quebec,

the memories of the mighty pioneers.

MR. HILL'S CANADIAN LINE.

Now, on top of all these, comes James J. Hill, who built the Great Northern, and fought the United States Government in the "Great Litigation," to announce that he will build a new railway through the Canadian wheat fields. His line is to start from Winnipeg, cross the Canadian Pacific somewhere near McLeod, cut diagonally



CANADIAN TRUNK LINES, CONSTRUCTED AND PROJECTED.

through lower Saskatchewan and Alberta, and open to commerce the untrodden heights that lie between Lake Kootenay and the Fraser River, in British Columbia. In all, the road is to be about 1,300 miles, more than one-half of which will lie across prairies.

THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT LANDS.

To understand the wonderful rush of capital from all over the world into this land it is necessary to have seen the land. Between Winnipeg and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains stretches a region of the richest wheat land in the world. For the most part it is well watered by the branches of the Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle, and the numerous other smaller rivers that flow into the lakes about Winnipeg. Almost every square mile is either fertile from its Maker's hands, or can be made fertile with a minimum of irrigation labor. There are few forests to be cleared, few rough ridges to surmount, few "bad lands" to break the stretch of traffic territory.

One travels a thousand miles from east to west and five hundred miles from north to south, and still there is no end to these flat lands. Up in the northwestern corner of this quadrilateral,—six times as big as the State of Kansas, twice as big as the German Empire,—one begins to come upon the forests. Down in the southwest corner lie limitless plains, where tufted grass grows thick, and where huge herds of cattle roam abroad. In both the other corners and in the central region men raise wheat, Assiniboia No. 1, seventy bushels to the acre, seventy pounds to the bushel and the wheat that holds the commercial world astonished. Here and there one finds a farm of thousands of acres, such as one meets in Kansas, but for the most part the land is homesteaded in farms of 160 acres and multiples of the same.

THE WEALTH OF FOREST AND MINE.

Following the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian Northwest up from the plains, the traveler comes through deep forests of pine

and fir, through a cloudy region of peaks and cañons, where the railway winds and twists among the snow-capped mountains. Past this, sliding down through Revelstoke, the valley of the Fraser is discovered, where are big salmon fisheries. On beyond, Vancouver, headquarters of the Transpacific trade, feeds the railways with rich traffic in silks and teas and other products of Japan and China.

The Hill railway also aims at Vancouver. It runs, however, through a region rich in coal and other minerals. It taps the coal deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass, and again it touches coal along the mountain tops past Kootenay, fighting for it all the while against the Canadian Pacific. Beyond that it, too, drops down into the fertile valley of the Fraser River.

PIERCING THE MYSTERIES OF THE FAR NORTH.

These are great enterprises. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the most picturesque of them all, traverses for more than a thousand miles a region of light timber, spruce and tamarack, all needed for the paper mills. In the Laurentian Range, and, in fact, through the whole wild region of New Ontario, there may be rich mineral lands. It is a world of conjecture, of chance, of dreams and unbridled fancies. Few people live north of the Canadian Pacific. Ten years ago no man went up toward the Hudson Bay unless he were a trapper, seeking a hardy living by trading with the Hudson Bay Company, the hoary monopoly of centuries, that holds, under royal seal, the right to trade along those quiet ways. Only here and there was marked on the map a Hudson Bay trading post, where the Indians came and traded pelts for money or in barter, as their fathers had done for two hundred years and more. It is a young-old country, young in the arts and sciences of civilization, old in the time of its records. It is the weirdest railroad proposition on the map of the Western Hemisphere.

ARE PRICES RISING ABNORMALLY?

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

(Director of the United States Mint.)

THE rise in commodity prices which began in 1899, and the consequent advance in cost of living, is a subject of common discussion. Naturally, there is general and lively interest in it, and much speculation as to the cause. Is it a legitimate and unavoidable advance, resulting from natural conditions, or is it an artificial movement brought about by the so-called trusts, or by legislation?

COMPARISONS NOW MADE WITH ABNORMALLY LOW PRICES.

The first feature of the situation to be considered is the fact that present prices are commonly compared not with normal and average prices of the past, but with the unusual and abnormal prices which prevailed over the five years preceding 1899. Commodity prices, according to all records, were upon a lower level during the five years 1894-98 than during any other five consecutive years of the last half century, not only in the United States, but in the markets of the world. Our memories are all good enough to recall the fact that the low prices of 1896 were considered extraordinary at the time. They were so distressingly low that nearly one-half of our people were ready to change our standard of value to obtain the relief which they believed to be imperatively needed. All political parties in the campaign of that year agreed that prices were unprofitably low to the producer and that industry was disorganized and enterprise paralyzed in consequence. The industrial world seemed to be in a state of deadlock, with no class of people able to purchase the products of others, because they could not sell their own, and it is with the prices of this depressed period that comparisons are now usually made. It is apparent that no proper estimate of the rise of prices since 1896 can be made without an understanding of the abnormal conditions of that time.

DECLINE OF PRICES SINCE 1870.

It is a well-recognized fact that commodity prices were upon a declining scale from about 1870 to 1896. The London commodity tables compiled by Mr. A. Sauerbeck have been

made quite familiar in recent years as authority upon prices. They are based upon the prices of forty-five staple commodities in the London market during the eleven years 1867-77. Mr. Sauerbeck has averaged the prices of the same commodities for each year since 1877, and compared them with the eleven years' average by a percentage calculation. His tables show the following percentages from 1878 to 1905, inclusive:

THE SAUERBECK TABLES.

1867-1877 = 100.

1878.....	87	1892.....	68
1879.....	83	1893.....	68
1880.....	88	1894.....	63
1881.....	85	1895.....	62
1882.....	84	1896.....	61
1883.....	82	1897.....	62
1884.....	76	1898.....	64
1885.....	72	1899.....	68
1886.....	69	1900.....	75
1887.....	68	1901.....	70
1888.....	70	1902.....	69
1889.....	72	1903.....	69
1890.....	72	1904.....	70
1891.....	72	1905.....	72

THE PROTEST AGAINST LOW PRICES IN 1896.

The argument for the free coinage of silver as a remedy for falling prices was based largely upon the authority of the Sauerbeck tables. I do not intend to enter here upon a discussion of the causes which brought on the fall of prices that unquestionably followed the period 1867-77. A good many tons of literature on that subject were distributed in 1896, and most people are tolerably familiar with the arguments. The fact pertinent to the present complaint of rising prices is that, while there was disagreement in 1896 about what had caused the fall, and disagreement about how to relieve the situation, there was agreement that prices were unreasonably depressed, and that practically all classes of society were sufferers thereby. A few quotations from the addresses and literature of that time will vividly recall what was said about low prices and the condition of the country under them.

A little book, entitled "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894, had enormous circulation and popularity. However one may disagree with the theories it presented, and allowing for some extravagance in description, there must have been some basis

for its account of economic conditions at the time or it could not have obtained the widespread approval which it unquestionably received. This book began with the following statement:

Hard times are with us; the country is distracted; very few things are marketable at a price above the cost of production; tens of thousands are out of employment; the jails, penitentiaries, workhouses, and insane asylums are full; the gold reserve at Washington is sinking; the government is running at a loss with a deficit in every department; a huge debt hangs like an appalling cloud over the country; taxes have assumed the importance of a mortgage, and 50 per cent. of the public revenues are likely to go delinquent; hungered and half-starved men are banding into armies and marching toward Washington; the cry of distress is heard on every hand; business is paralyzed, commerce is at a standstill; riots and strikes prevail throughout the land; schemes to remedy our ills when put into execution are smashed like box-cars in a railroad wreck, and Wall Street looks in vain for an excuse to account for the failure of prosperity to return since the repeal of the silver purchase act.

The address to voters by the Silver Republican Committee, in 1896, signed by United States Senators Dubois, Pettigrew and Cannon, and Congressmen Brickenstein, Kearns and Hart, said:

That the condition of the country is not satisfactory all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper compensation for their labor, whether in field, factory, or mine; enterprise has ceased; values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of this country.

The Hon. Francis G. Newlands, now United States Senator from Nevada, presiding over the National Silver Party's Convention as temporary chairman, said:

Mark the wheat belt of the Northwest and the cotton belt of the South and you will find that in those areas devoted to mining, to wheat raising, and cotton growing, more than one-half of the local railroad mileage has gone into the hands of the receivers since 1893.

The Silver Party Convention declared that "since the demonetization of silver in 1873"

Prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the homes of the honest toiler, filling the land with

tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

As chairman of the National Democratic Convention, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, referring to the gold standard, and particularly to the discontinuance of silver purchases by the government, said:

Instead of reviving business, this policy has further depressed it. Instead of increasing wages, this policy has further decreased them. Instead of multiplying opportunities for employment, this policy has multiplied idlers who cannot get it. Instead of increasing the price of our products, this policy has lowered it, as is estimated, about 15 per cent. in three years. It has contracted the currency four dollars a head for every man, woman, and child in the United States since November 1, 1903. And with this vast aggregate contraction the prices of land and manufactured goods and of all kinds of agricultural and mechanical product have fallen, and everything has fallen but taxes and debts, which have grown in burden, while on the other hand the means of payment have diminished in value.

The Hon. William J. Bryan, in his speech at Minneapolis, said:

We are told that we should open the mills instead of the mints. My friends, your mills could be opened now if the people were able to buy what the mills produce. What is the use of opening the mills when the people are not able to buy the output? If you cannot dispose of what you produce you have simply to follow the opening process with the closing process. You have a great city, and adjoining you another great city—the Twin Cities of the Northwest. These cities rest upon your broad and fertile plains. If you make it impossible for the farmer to buy, I ask you how are the merchants of Minneapolis and St. Paul to sell? If you destroy the value of the farm products, you lessen the amount of money brought into this country by exports, and when you lessen the amount of money derived from the sale of these products, you lessen the amount of money which the farmers have to spend in the purchasing of the things which you have for sale.

Enter if you will into the homes of the land and see how the living expenses have been cut down because other expenses could not be cut down. See how prices have fallen while debts, taxes, and other fixed charges have refused to fall. Go into the homes where mortgages are being foreclosed,—where the husband and wife started out with the laudable ambition to own a home, paid down what they had saved with the expectation of being able to pay the balance, but which the gold standard with its rising dollar and falling prices has made it impossible to pay.

In his speech at Madison Square Garden, accepting the Democratic nomination to the Presidency, in 1896, Mr. Bryan said:

Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owes \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000,

although it may be twice as difficult to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves on the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at 16 to 1, was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to get possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and reemployment less certain.

These descriptions of conditions then existing are not exceptional utterances for that time. There can be no doubt that if the people had been convinced that the gold standard was in fact responsible for the conditions then prevalent, and that its maintenance would establish those conditions permanently, they would have abandoned it, as they were urged to do. But the defenders of the gold standard argued that the low prices of the time were no criterion as to what prices would permanently be under the gold standard. They pointed to other influences that had contributed to the decline in prices down to 1893, and to the fact that the country had been prosperous until that year. They objected to the free coinage of silver as a remedy, on the ground that instead of increasing the volume of money in the country, it would reduce the volume by expelling all gold from our monetary stock. They urged that the threat to change the country's monetary standard was responsible for the industrial paralysis and collapse of prices. Remove this peril, they said, and confidence would be restored, capital would again seek investment, labor would be reemployed and so furnished with the means to buy commodities, the demand in all markets would revive and prices would be restored to a natural and remunerative level.

It is plain, therefore, that the low prices of the period 1894-98 were not at the time regarded by anybody as a blessing to be enjoyed, but as a calamity to be escaped. Prices that are legitimately low, *i.e.*, made low by the bounty of nature or by improvements in the arts of production, but which still afford fair compensation to the producer and an incentive to investment and industry, are to be welcomed, but prices that are below the cost of production, that are low because in-

dustry is disorganized and wage-earners are unemployed, prices that signify sacrifice of investments and lack of confidence in the future of the country, are not desirable. Nobody wanted them when they were present, and nobody wants a return of them now. So much, therefore, of the subsequent rise of prices as represents a natural recovery from an unnatural depression is not to be deplored, but welcomed as a change beneficial to the masses of the people.

Let us turn to the available price records and examine them with reference to this particular question, *viz.*: How much of the recent rise of prices is merely a recovery to average and normal prices, measured by the experience of the past? We will first examine the Sauerbeck record of London wholesale prices, the most generally accepted authority for prices covering the last half century.

PRICES IN LONDON.

Let us take the year 1896, when, according to so much authority, prices were unreasonably low, and two years on each side of it, as a base, and compare the prices since that period with those preceding it. We give the average percentage for five years, 1894-98, and for the seven years 1899-1905, and the seven years 1887-1893; the comparison is as follows:

	1887-'93.	1894-'98.	1899-'05.	1905.
Percentage of 1867-'77 prices	70	62.4	70.4	72
Percentage of first period over second, 12.2; third period over second, 12.8.				

The Sauerbeck tables show that the average of London prices for the last seven years has been practically on a parity with the average for the seven years preceding 1894, and for both the average was 12 per cent. above the average for the low period of 1894-98. The figures for the last year, 1905, are also given separately.

PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have no continuing price tables in this country which go back of 1890. The Bureau of Labor has compiled tables on the plan of the Sauerbeck tables, which include the wholesale prices upon about 250 commodities in the principal markets for those commodities in the United States. These tables include our principal native products and an important list of standard articles of manufacture, upon which prices can be fairly compared from year to year. The Bureau of Labor is carrying along two sets of tables, one showing wholesale prices, and the other

dealing with the cost of living, giving retail prices. For the purpose of economic discussion, wholesale prices are to be preferred. Retail prices vary greatly at different shops in the same town, and do not indicate as clearly as wholesale prices what the producer receives for his commodity. The chief purpose of any economic discussion of prices is to show what goods cost at wholesale. We are not yet seriously agitated over the cost of retail distribution. It will be found in time that there is an enormous waste in our present system of small shops and sales on credit, but public interest and scrutiny are not at present fixed upon the retailer. The big industrial combinations, or trusts, do not as a rule sell at retail, and to know what they are doing with prices it is necessary to examine wholesale quotations. Whatever effect the customs tariff has upon prices is exerted upon wholesale prices, and can be traced there more clearly than in the retail quotations. I have, therefore, used the wholesale prices tabulated by the Bureau of Labor, and for further details as to the composition of these tables the reader is referred to the official reports of that bureau. I will only add concerning them that they are the most comprehensive and satisfactory tables upon prices that have been compiled.

The Bureau of Labor summary of all prices by groups for each year from 1890 to 1905 is given herewith:

the first period, because the Bureau of Labor figures do not go back of 1890, and have made the third period the same length as the second.

RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES.

The Bureau of Labor makes a division of its table into raw and manufactured commodities, and it is of interest to trace their relative movements. Raw materials are principally the products of the soil, mines, and forests, and are probably less affected in price by combinations and trade agreements than manufactured products. The comparison in percentages of the 1890-99 base is as follows:

	1890-93.	1894-98.	1901-05.	1905.
Raw commodities...	110.9	90.1	119.5	121.2
Manufactured commodities	108.6	93.2	111.2	114.6

It appears that manufactured goods did not fall so low as raw products in the period of depression, and have not advanced so much since, although these raw products enter largely into the manufactured ones.

OUR COMMON AND MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCTS.

Facing is a list of forty-two articles which are among the most important staples of trade in the United States, with their average prices for the three periods under examination. The selected articles are mostly raw commodities and manufactures of compara-

SUMMARY OF RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1905, BY GROUPS.

[Average price for 1890-99 = 100.]

Year.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and imple-ments.	Lumber and building mate-rials.	Drugs and chem-icals.	House furnish-ing goods.	Miscel-laneous.	All com-modities.
1890.....	110.0	112.4	113.5	104.7	119.2	111.8	110.2	111.1	110.3	112.9
1891.....	121.5	115.7	111.3	102.7	111.7	108.4	103.6	110.2	109.4	111.7
1892.....	111.7	103.6	109.0	101.1	106.0	102.8	102.9	106.5	106.2	106.1
1893.....	107.9	110.2	107.2	100.0	100.7	101.9	100.5	104.9	105.9	105.6
1894.....	95.9	99.8	96.1	92.4	90.7	96.3	89.8	100.1	99.8	96.1
1895.....	93.3	94.6	92.7	98.1	92.0	94.1	87.9	96.5	94.5	93.6
1896.....	78.3	83.8	91.3	104.3	93.7	93.4	92.6	94.0	91.4	90.4
1897.....	85.2	87.7	91.1	96.4	86.6	90.4	94.4	89.8	92.1	89.7
1898.....	96.1	94.4	93.4	95.4	86.4	95.8	106.6	92.0	92.4	93.4
1899.....	100.0	98.3	96.7	105.0	114.7	105.8	111.3	95.1	97.7	101.7
1900.....	109.5	104.2	106.8	120.9	120.5	115.7	115.7	106.1	109.8	110.5
1901.....	116.9	105.9	101.0	119.5	111.9	116.7	115.2	110.9	107.4	108.5
1902.....	130.5	111.3	102.0	134.3	117.2	118.8	114.2	112.2	114.1	112.9
1903.....	118.8	107.1	106.6	149.3	117.6	121.4	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.6
1904.....	126.2	107.2	109.8	132.6	109.6	122.7	110.0	111.7	111.7	113.0
1905.....	124.2	108.7	112.0	128.8	122.5	127.8	109.1	109.1	112.8	115.9

If we divide the column for "all commodities" into three periods, to wit: the four years preceding 1893, the five years 1894-99, and the last five years, the result is as follows:

Percentage of 1890-1899 prices.....	1890-93.	1894-98.	1901-05.	1905.
	100	92.6	112.7	115.9

I have been able to use only four years in

tively simple production and large consumption. As a rule, their production is beyond control by any combination. With few exceptions, they are of domestic production, and only a few have been directly affected by changes in customs duties during the period under review. It is interesting to note how the movement of prices upon these staple and

basic commodities, the production of which is unrestricted, and the prices of which, for the most part, are beyond artificial control, compares with the general movement, which includes all the reported commodities.

of the year 1905 is an important factor in the higher level, and it is known that, both in London and the United States, prices are higher in 1906 than they were in 1905. After about twenty-five years upon a declin-

Commodities and market.	Average prices.				Percentage of 1894-1898 prices.		
	1890-1893.	1894-98.	1901-05.	1905.	1890-93.	1901-05.	1905.
Wheat, Chicago (bush.)	0.8299	0.6960	0.8598	1.0104	119.2	123.5	145.2
Corn, Chicago (bush.)	4547	3310	5119	5010	137.4	154.6	151.3
Oats, Chicago (bush.)	3212	2916	3464	2990	138.6	149.6	129.1
Barley, Chicago (bush.)	5232	3997	5569	4550	130.0	139.3	121.2
Cotton, New York (lb.)	0.8924	0.769	1.0089	0.9553	116.0	131.2	124.2
Cattle, Chicago (cwt.)	4.6435	4.6776	5.5240	5.2192	99.3	118.1	111.6
Hides, Chicago (lb.)	0.0876	0.0925	0.1268	0.1430	94.7	137.1	154.6
Beef, fresh sides, New York (lb.)	0.07705	0.06176	0.08324	0.0802	124.7	134.8	129.8
Hogs, heavy packers, Chicago (cwt.)	5.0200	4.0007	5.8864	5.2913	125.5	147.1	132.2
Hams, smoked, Chicago (lb.)	0.1075	0.0922	0.1135	0.1046	116.5	123.1	113.4
Lard, Chicago (lb.)	0.07735	0.05776	0.08594	0.0745	133.9	148.8	128.9
Butter, Elgin creamery (lb.)	0.2462	0.1955	0.2287	0.2429	123.9	116.9	124.2
Cheese, New York (lb.)	0.1026	0.0937	0.1117	0.1212	109.5	119.2	129.3
Eggs, fresh, New York (doz.)	0.2130	0.1822	0.2457	0.2712	116.9	134.8	148.8
Molasses, New Orleans (gal.)	0.3216	0.3024	0.3518	0.3229	106.3	116.3	106.7
Dried apples, New York (lb.)	0.0611	0.0522	0.0507	0.0348	117.0	97.1	66.7
Sugar, New York (lb.)	0.04091	0.03581	0.04834	0.05256	114.2	134.9	146.8
Coffee, Rio, New York (lb.)	0.1654	0.1181	0.0681	0.0832	140.0	57.7	70.5
Beans, New York (cwt.)	2.0356	1.4196	2.1070	2.1500	143.4	148.4	151.4
Rice, New York (lb.)	0.0567	0.0546	0.0506	0.0417	103.8	92.7	76.4
Sheep, Western, Chicago (cwt.)	4.5828	3.4296	4.2280	5.0798	133.7	126.1	148.1
Wool (Ohio), Boston (lb.)	0.5464	0.3762	0.4725	0.5348	145.2	125.6	142.1
Hay, Chicago (ton)	11.3314	9.7807	12.1718	11.2596	115.8	124.4	115.1
Hops, New York (lb.)	0.2509	0.1223	0.2613	0.2673	205.1	213.6	218.5
Salt, Chicago (cwt.)	0.7595	0.7539	0.7264	0.7532	112.7	107.8	112.0
Flour, white wheat, New York (bbl.)	4.2405	3.6212	3.9517	4.5428	117.1	109.1	125.4
Codfish, Boston (cwt.)	6.4577	4.9749	6.3250	7.3958	129.8	127.1	148.7
Silver, New York (oz.)	0.9253	0.6367	0.57116	0.61008	145.3	89.7	95.8
Copper, New York (lb.)	0.1281	0.1089	0.1428	0.1576	117.6	131.1	144.7
Lead, New York (lb.)	0.0416	0.0339	0.0440	0.0479	122.7	129.8	141.3
Pig iron, No. 1 F dry, Pittsburg (ton)	16.5487	12.4968	18.2869	17.8850	132.4	146.3	143.0
Lumber, white pine No. 2 barn, Buffalo (M.)	17.3106	16.6500	23.2250	24.7500	103.9	139.5	148.6
Hemlock, Pennsylvania (M.)	12.3333	11.3541	16.5000	17.8750	108.6	145.3	157.4
Shingles, cypress, New Orleans (M.)	3.1875	2.5600	2.6825	2.7250	124.5	104.7	106.4
Nails, 8-penny, Pittsburg (cwt.)	2.4030	1.9230	2.0690	1.8950	124.9	107.6	98.6
Barb wire, galvanized, Pittsburg (cwt.)	3.0176	2.0041	2.7239	2.3829	150.5	135.9	118.9
Ginghams, Amoskeag (yd.)	0.0639	0.0458	0.0525	0.0515	139.6	114.6	112.4
Calico, Cocheo prints (yd.)	0.0625	0.0510	0.0510	0.0517	122.5	100.0	101.3
Cotton flannel (yd.)	0.0650	0.0527	0.0636	0.0681	123.3	120.7	129.2
Brick, New York (M.)	5.9687	5.2125	6.5312	8.1042	114.5	125.3	155.4
Coke, bituminous, Pittsburg (bush.)	0.0865	0.0588	0.0823	0.08	147.1	140.0	136.0
Average per cent., 41 commodities					125.62	126.57	128.32

These figures show that, since the end of the period of depression, this list of commodities has advanced more than the average of all commodities in the Bureau of Labor tables. It follows that the prices of the other commodities of the table, which are chiefly manufactured goods, have advanced less than the average. We cannot, therefore, conclude that the rise of prices is in any important degree due to artificial causes. The commodities of this list have but little more than regained the level they occupied before the 1896 depression. It cannot be supposed that anybody who mourned the decline of prices from the level of 1867-77 to the level of 1890-93 can deplore the slight rise from the 1890-95 to 1901-05.

PRICES HAVE TURNED DEFINITELY UPWARD.

It is clear, however, that the tendency of prices is upward. In every table the influence

ing scale, prices seem to have turned definitely upward, and the reason for it is a most interesting subject for inquiry.

In the first place, the drop to the level of 1896-98 was so sudden and marked, even in London, that the prices of that period must be considered as exceptional, and due, at least in part, to conditions peculiar to those years alone. Doubtless the financial uncertainty and industrial prostration of the United States had an influence in other countries with which we were commercially intimate. Again, after such a period of industrial inactivity as we passed from 1893 to 1898, a period of unusual industrial expansion was inevitable as soon as confidence was restored, and such a period of enterprise and construction, with its demand for materials and commodities, and its stimulus to investment and speculation, would be certain to carry prices at least as high as they were

before the depression, and perhaps temporarily higher. No other explanation would be needed for a temporary recovery of prices to the level of the period of 1890-93. The upward tendency has, however, been maintained long enough, and gone far enough, to warrant the opinion that new forces are making themselves felt.

NEW FORCES UPON PRICES.

An examination of the price tables shows that raw materials, including farm products, have felt the effect of these forces in the highest degree. The average price of wheat, corn, oats, cotton, coal, pig iron and lumber in 1905 was 40 per cent. above the average of the five years 1894-98. These products and others of their class which share in this advance are very important in all price tables, for they are not only given great weight themselves, but enter into the cost of all other commodities.

During the twenty-five years from 1870 to 1895, when prices were showing a continual decline, the United States Government was giving away the greatest body of fertile and quickly available lands ever settled in that length of time anywhere in the world. Railways were building through them and keeping agents in Europe to promote their settlement. Attracted by the opportunity to obtain a home and estate almost without money, settlers came in an unprecedented movement to Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, and the Southwest, and opened the prairies to the production of farm staples. While this was going on in the United States another movement was starting to South America, and the Argentine Republic began to ship grain to the world's markets. With the great agricultural development of this period in the United States came the self-binder, quickly available in the harvest fields of the whole world, and with it the other labor-saving farm implements in which the United States has led all countries. During the same time was going on an evolution in the methods and cost of transportation in ocean carriage and railway equipment, which had great effect upon the prices of world staples in such central markets as London. During the eleven years 1867-77, which Mr. Sauerbeck used as his base, the average freight charge on a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 15½ cents, while during the last five years it has been only 2½ cents. No matter what improvements in ocean carriage are made in the fu-

ture, there can never be another reduction of 13 cents per bushel to modify Mr. Sauerbeck's tables.

Nor is there anywhere in the world another expanse of territory equal in extent, in fertility, in accessibility, in readiness for culture, in promise to the settler, to the territory settled from 1870 to 1900 in the Mississippi Valley. Are not the rising prices of recent years significant of a gain of the world's population upon its food supplies? Are not the higher prices now prevailing required to bring under cultivation less accessible and less fertile lands and areas, which require more or less heavy expenditure for irrigation or drainage, and to pay for more thorough culture? If so, prices must be permanently higher than in the past, unless science provides by new methods for meeting the needs of an increasing population.

What is true of the grains is true of three other commodities of the first importance, viz.: lumber, coal, and pig iron. There is an unprecedented demand for lumber on the one hand, and vanishing forests on the other. It was not many years ago that timber lands had to be very accessible and the timber of good quality to be worth anything. Now the most accessible timber is gone, and they will tell you in every timber region of local fortunes made by the rise of prices in timber lands. A few years ago it had to be a well-located coal mine or iron mine that paid a profit, but the consumption of these two great constituents of all manufactures have doubled in the United States in ten years. Of course, prices are higher. They have to be higher to bring in the less accessible and more costly supplies, and in the case of pig iron, keep the old-style furnaces in blast.

In general, then, the growth of population, the more complete occupation of our country, the passing of the period in which natural wealth had no market value in itself, is a factor in the rising prices. It would be unsafe to predict the future influence of this factor, because as it is felt the genius of invention will be stimulated to counteract it; witness the substitution of steel and cement for timber.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW SUPPLIES OF GOLD.

The influence of the increasing supplies of gold is unquestionably felt upon prices. A great many people who did not favor the free coinage of silver by the United States alone regarded the declining production of gold from 1870 to 1885 as a serious matter. But

they regarded the disruption of the par of exchange between this country and the chief commercial countries of the world, and the leap in the dark to a new monetary basis, as a more serious matter, and when the crisis for action in this country came relief by the increasing supplies of gold was already in sight.

There can be no doubt that while a natural recovery of prices was due after the period of paralysis from 1893 to 1898, and the increasing demands of a growing population are affecting the value of raw materials, prices are being supported and stimulated by the enormous industrial expansion of the time, which is itself promoted by the increasing supplies of gold that are weekly replenishing the bank reserves.

The general stock of money in the United States on July 1, 1896, was estimated at \$1,930,690,878. On July 1, 1906, it was estimated at \$3,057,901,107, or an increase of over 50 per cent. The amount of lawful reserve held by national banks, as shown by the statement nearest to July 1, 1896, was \$321,352,228, and their holdings at date of nearest statement to July 1, 1906, was \$676,480,890, an increase of 100 per cent. When we consider that upon these cash holdings depends the ability of the banks to make loans, and that their loans have been up to the limit in recent years, with a pressure that has forced up interest rates, it is apparent that there could have been no such continued industrial expansion or rise of prices without these additional supplies of money.

HOW NEW GOLD AFFECTS PRICES.

The effect of increased supplies of gold is automatic. As a rule, we each play our part unconsciously in the readjustment of prices. Somebody has said that interest rates have gone up, like wages, because the cost of living has increased. It is doubtful if many money-lenders have based their charges upon any comparison of that kind. Interest rates have advanced because the demand for money is greater than it has been. The city of New York, which a few years ago sold its 3 per cent. bonds above par, has recently been able to do no better with an issue bearing 4 per cent.; not because the credit of the city has declined, but because in these prosperous times fewer people are looking for 3 and 4 per cent. investments. They can do better.

The first effect of a new supply of money is to lower interest rates, but there is a secondary effect, which is more lasting and far-

reaching. When the rate of interest upon loans declines it has a tendency to enhance the value of all property which pays a higher return. When interest rates drop from 6 to 4 per cent. a security which is safe to pay 6 per cent. becomes worth 150. This advance in property values brings on an era of enterprise and construction. If the rents upon houses pay better than money at interest, houses will advance rapidly in selling value, and the owners of capital at interest will call it in, hire men, buy materials, and build houses, until the old equilibrium between capital in houses and capital at interest is restored. And so all around the circle of the various forms of property. Moreover, the demand for labor thus stimulated causes a rise in wages, the demand for constructive materials of all kinds affects their prices in like manner, and so all prices and rates of compensation, reacting upon each other, find a new level. Once a spirit of confidence is abroad and a period of expansion is under way, industrial development and speculation goes on by the stimulus of its own success, until it is checked by the exhaustion of credit; and when the bank reserves are continually broadening there is a continued relaxation.

In conclusion, the price records show that the rise since 1898 has been for the most part only a recovery to the level of prices prior to the panic of 1893. Prices suffered a greater decline during the period of depression in the United States than in London, and on the recovery have risen further. The tendency is still upward, but the advance is due to natural conditions, and not in any important degree to manipulation or causes within governmental control. To the extent that industrial combinations and trade unions have contributed to it, their efforts have been favored by the enormous demand for commodities and labor.

The advance brings about an interesting reversal of the relative positions of the debtor and the creditor and the wage earning and employing classes from what they were in the period of declining prices. The extracts given at the beginning of this article show the grievances of the debtor and employer as they were voiced in the period of depression. People enjoying fixed incomes, and the salaried class generally, then had the advantage of constant gains in the purchasing power of money, while the debtor, employer, and producer for the market complained that those gains meant corresponding losses and injustice to them. The same degree of stress

which is now laid upon the fact that food supplies have advanced in price without a corresponding advance in salaries was then laid upon the fact that food supplies had declined in price without any reduction in the farmer's debts or corresponding reduction in his expenses.

In 1896 the salaried employee who was secure in his position and the wage-earner who had regular employment were gainers by the falling prices. With the movement of prices reversed such persons have been losing what they gained at that time, unless able to obtain increased pay. On the other hand, the salaried and wage-earning class, as a whole, has been greatly benefited by the complete employment of all its number, by the imperative demand for every grade of labor, which is the chief factor in the advancement of wage schedules, and by the multitude of opportunities which such a period gives for capable and deserving individuals to better their condition.

No standard of value has been devised which is ideally perfect. There must be some standard by which the products and services of all the various occupations and all the communities of the world may be valued

to one-another in the exchanges. The gold standard has been established by a slow process of commercial evolution. Practically the whole world has adopted it, not because it is perfect, but because the commercial world regards it as the best working system obtainable for the measurement of values. The standard will undergo fluctuations, and there will always be academic discussion about the effect of these fluctuations upon the interests of the different classes of society. Whatever these effects may be, they are inevitable and irremediable. Close scrutiny will reveal that the evil effects are never so important as the alarmists anticipate. An immense amount of loose theorizing and mischievous agitation is due to failure to take account of the general readjustment, with its compensations, which accompanies every economic change. The natural laws of the commercial and industrial world, like the laws of the physical universe, provide their own checks and balances. All the worlds that swing in space are held in their places by counterbalancing forces, and every influence or movement in the business world automatically sets in motion other influences to hold it in check.

THE PHILIPPINE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

BY E. W. KEMMERER.

(Assistant professor of political economy, Cornell University.)

FEW measures have been taken by our government in the Philippine Islands of greater importance in the work of educating the Filipino for self-government than the recent creation by the Philippine Commission of a Philippine Postal Savings Bank. It is a fact too often forgotten in discussions of Philippine problems that capacity for self-government is after all a question of moral qualities more largely than of purely intellectual ones. Providence, self-reliance, and self-control are among the basic virtues of all successful democracies, and these are preëminently the virtues upon which the saving habit depends and which it in turn cultivates.

The Filipinos as a people undoubtedly deserve to a considerable extent the reputation they have for improvidence. It is hardly fair, however, to judge a tropical people in such matters by our standards. The contin-

uous summer of the tropics and the very bounteousness of nature are not naturally conducive to the development of habits of providence and thrift. It should be remembered, moreover, that in Spanish times the insecurity of property and the dishonest exactions of tax collectors and of other public officials deprived the Filipino people of the ordinary incentives to saving, and led them to keep secret whatever savings they might have accumulated.

Up to the present time facilities for the safe deposit of small savings in the Philippine Islands have been extremely limited. The large exchange banks have until recently been unwilling to accept deposit accounts of less than five hundred pesos (\$250). The principal local bank in the islands, having its main office in Manila and a branch office at Iloilo, has received small savings deposits for many

years. The only savings bank, however, in the ordinary meaning of that term, existing in the islands during Spanish times was the Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank of Manila, now a church institution, though formerly under the direct control of the Spanish Government. This institution receives small savings deposits, upon which it pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and which it loans in its pawn-shop department at 8 per cent. per annum on the pledge of jewelry. During Spanish times the government treasury in Manila also received savings deposits to some extent. One of the large exchange banks in Manila recently opened a savings department. The total amount of small savings belonging to Filipinos on time deposit in all the banks of the Philippine Islands at the close of last year, however, hardly exceeded a million and a half pesos at the outside. No savings bank facilities whatever were offered to the great bulk of the Filipino people living outside of the three principal cities, Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu.

This lack of saving facilities was also seriously felt by the fourteen thousand or more Americans and Europeans scattered throughout the islands. The Director of Posts recently estimated that the post-office money-order department was carrying over five hundred thousand dollars, representing money orders which Americans had bought payable to themselves and were holding. These orders had to be renewed every year, and the purchasers were not only receiving no interest on their money, but were paying the government for its safe-keeping.

The need of extending facilities for the safe deposit of small savings, and of encouraging in every possible way the development of the saving habit among the Filipino people, appealed strongly to Secretary Taft while he was Governor, and, in the summer of 1903, he commissioned the writer to prepare a report on the subject of a postal savings bank for the islands. The report was submitted to the Philippine Commission early in 1904, accompanied by a bill providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank. This bill received the support of the Secretary of War and of the Governor-General, and, with a few modifications, became a law on May 24 of the present year.

The Philippine Postal Savings Bank Act represents an attempt to select the best features of the postal savings banks of other countries, and to adapt them to Philippine conditions. The act embodies but few pro-

visions which have not elsewhere received the test of experience.

The savings bank is to be administered through a postal savings bank division created for the purpose in the Bureau of Posts. The bank is highly centralized, as any institution having a large money responsibility must be in a country like the Philippines. All records are kept at the central office, and only limited supplies of postal savings bank funds are permitted to be held at local offices. Notices of deposits received at local offices must be sent immediately to the central office, and receipts for deposits are sent by the central office direct to depositors. Funds can only be withdrawn on the authority of warrants issued by the chief of the postal savings bank division.

Postal savings banks are to be opened at once in all the important post offices of the islands, and as soon as possible in all the others. Mr. Ben F. Wright, formerly bank examiner for the islands, has been appointed chief of the postal savings bank division.

Any person six years of age or over residing in the Philippine Islands who is not under legal disability may open an account to his own credit in the postal savings bank. Any person resident in the Philippine Islands twenty-three years of age or over, and any resident under twenty-three years of age who is the head of a family, may open an account for a minor or for any person who is unable to manage his own affairs. No person is permitted to have more than one account. Charitable and benevolent societies are authorized, upon obtaining permission from the Director of Posts, to maintain deposits in the bank, and are granted certain special privileges. Depositors are permitted to execute nominations, which are registered at the central office of the bank, providing for the transfer of their deposits in the event of their death.

THE USE OF STAMPS FOR SMALL DEPOSITS.

Postal savings banks are divided into three classes. Those belonging to the first class are authorized to receive deposits and permit withdrawals without limit as to maximum amounts. The amounts a depositor is permitted to deposit or to withdraw at one time through postal savings banks of the second and third classes are limited. Banks of the third class are permitted to receive deposits only by means of postal savings bank stamps. These stamps are issued for the purpose of encouraging petty savings, particularly among

school children. The minimum cash deposit permitted in any postal savings bank is one peso, but these stamps, which are issued in denominations of five, ten, and twenty centavos, are sold at every postal savings bank in the islands, and, when pasted on cards furnished for the purpose, are accepted at all postal savings banks as the equivalent of cash in sums of a peso or a multiple thereof.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM.

The rate of interest which is to be allowed "until practical experience shall demonstrate that a higher rate can safely be guaranteed" is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Interest is paid on all deposits not exceeding one thousand pesos, the maximum interest bearing amount being doubled in the case of deposits of charitable and benevolent societies. This feature of paying interest on deposits up to a certain amount, but of permitting depositors to maintain deposits without interest to any amount they may wish above this interest-bearing maximum, is based upon the practice followed in Italy and Holland. The Philippine Postal Savings Bank is intended primarily to provide a place for the safe deposit of small savings and is not expected to usurp the business of private banks. There are, however, in the Philippine Islands, as in other countries, well-to-do people, who, by reason either of their distance from private banks or of their lack of confidence in them, hoard their savings in preference to depositing them in banks. To this class of people the Postal Savings Bank offers an absolutely safe place of deposit for any amount whatever exempt from all government taxes. Whatever proceeds the bank may realize from these non-interest-bearing deposits will accrue to the benefit of the small depositors, for whose welfare the bank primarily exists.

A depositor in the Postal Savings Bank may withdraw funds through any office of the bank in the islands, just as he may make deposits to the credit of his account through any office. In order to meet possible emergency cases the English provision, with some modifications, has been adopted, of permitting withdrawals to be made by telegraph. This is an important privilege for the depositor in a country like the Philippines, where the lack of railroads renders communication by post at best very slow. No depositor is permitted to make more than two withdrawals from his account during any calendar month, and the bank reserves the right of delaying the repayment of deposits,

if need be, for from two weeks to a month, according to the amount to be withdrawn.

All postal savings bank funds are to be kept as a separate trust fund by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and to be used for no other purpose than those expressly provided in the law. The investment of the funds is entrusted to a board known as the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board, which is composed of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, the Director of Posts, the Insular Treasurer, and a business man, to be appointed by the Governor-General, who is to serve without compensation.

The ways in which postal savings bank funds may be invested are narrowly limited in the law. The absolute security of the funds is held to be the paramount consideration, earning power being considered to be distinctly secondary. The usual preference is given to home investments. The range of investments permitted is somewhat wider than that allowed in England and France, but decidedly narrower than those permitted in many other countries, as, for example, Austria and Holland. The Postal Savings Bank Act authorizes four different forms of investment and specifically prohibits all others. The four forms authorized are: (1) Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States; (2) Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, of the city of Manila, and of certain other Philippine municipalities; (3) The stocks of banks doing business in the Philippine Islands having a paid-up capital of a million five hundred thousand pesos or upwards; not over 10 per cent. of the bank's total deposits are permitted to be invested in this class of securities; (4) The placing of funds on deposit, at interest, under proper security, in any bank situated in the United States or in the Philippine Islands having an unimpaired paid-up capital equivalent to a million five hundred thousand pesos or upwards; investments in the bonds of municipalities in the Philippine Islands outside of the city of Manila are limited in amount to 10 per cent. of the bank's total deposits.

Such are the principal features of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank. The object of the bank, as stated in the act creating it, is "to encourage economy and saving among the people of the Philippine Islands." The bank is therefore preëminently an educational institution.

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THE IN

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE AMAZING PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

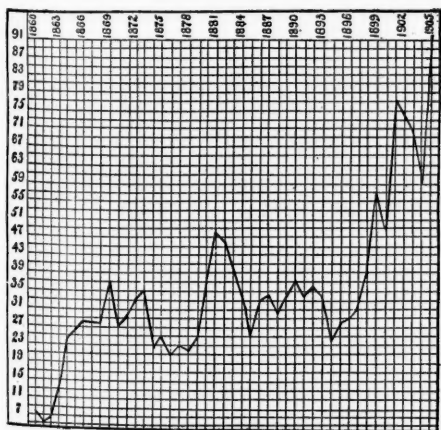
WE Americans have grown so accustomed to our "billion-dollar" corporations, our "billion-dollar" Congresses, our "bumper" wheat crops," and the repeated statements, in our periodical press, of our vast productive and distributive capacity, that the actual rapidity of our recent commercial expansion eludes us. And yet, during the past five consecutive years, the United States, according to the story told by the official figures, has enjoyed a degree of commercial prosperity without precedent in half a century, and perhaps not in all its history. In a striking, graphic article in *Moody's Magazine*, under the title we have used above, Mr. Carl Snyder traces the outlines of this tremendous trade development. In these five years, he reminds us, the nation's volume of business, as reflected in bank clearings, has very nearly doubled. During the past fiscal year the bank clearings for the country reached approximately \$150,000,000,000. "Never before in any nation or in any age has the volume of business exchanges of a country equaled 100,000 millions of dollars." The growth, moreover, has been common to all sections of the United States. It is not to be ascribed to the rate of expansion which characterizes new communities or territories with undeveloped re-

sources. During this period the United States could not be called a new country, nor one of undeveloped possibilities. "In the last decade of the last century we had become the greatest producing, the greatest manufacturing, and the greatest trading nation upon the earth." What, asks Mr. Snyder, has been the real cause of this tremendous advance?

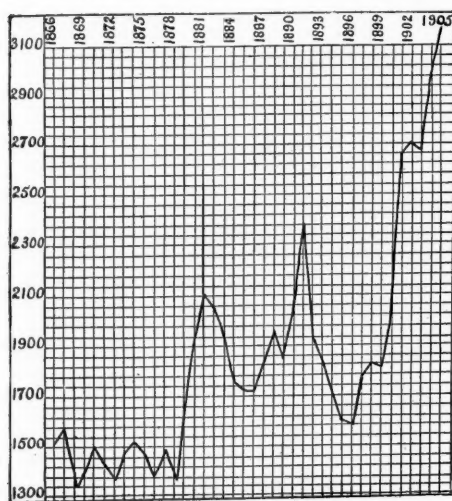
His answer is, of course, our agricultural crops. "The mainstay of the United States still is, and will long remain, the tillage of its fields. Its main business still is, and will long remain, the care, the transportation, the manufacture and export of agricultural products, grain, cotton, livestock and the by-products associated with these." During the past five years, he continues, our farm production has been marked by "phenomenal crops, associated sometimes with large acreage, sometimes with high prices," sometimes all three in combination. Our principal crops, in order of total value, are: 1, corn; 2, hay; 3, cotton; 4, wheat; 5, cats. The total value of these five crops for the years 1895-1900 was \$9,000,000,000. For the years 1900-1905 the returns for these same crops were above \$14,000,000,000, an advance of more than 55 per cent., and this with no unprecedented increase in our general population, in the acreage involved in the crops, in the number of laborers employed in them, or the amount of capital in use. These figures show that, assuming that the average annual increase of \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,000,000,000 — \$9,000,000,000 = \$5,000,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 per year) represents a little more than half the gross yield of the nation's farms, "the immediate supporting population of the country received, on an average, \$2,000,000,000 per year more for its labors, through these five astonishing years, than what might be regarded as its normal return."

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The computed farm values for 1905 of the five crops in question reached \$3,200,000,000, double the computed values for



THE INCREASE OF NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS, IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1860-1905.



TOTAL VALUE OF FIVE CROPS, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, FOR 40 YEARS.

(The crops are, in order of their value: Corn, hay, cotton, wheat, oats.)

1895 and 1896. The aggregate values for all farm products for last year were estimated at Washington to be more than \$6,000,000,000. This means, asserts Mr. Snyder, that, "in consequence of these five years without precedent, the American farmer is in a position of greater economic independence, not to say opulence, than has ever before been known to the tiller of the soil in the whole history of the race."

The increase in farm values has been followed by a corresponding increase in export values, in the amount of foreign purchases, and in the so-called "balance of trade." In 1892 our exports for the first time passed the billion-dollar mark. In 1905 the total gross value of these exports was more than \$1,500,000,000.

TRADE BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR FOR EIGHT YEARS.

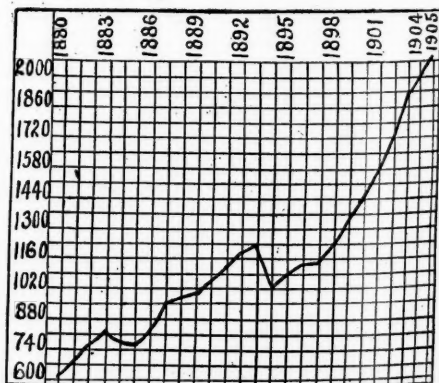
The figures for our imports during 1905 were \$1,100,000,000. In spite of this great total, however, the "balance of trade" in our favor is such as "probably no three other nations of the world combined could show." Mr. Snyder recalls to our minds the striking fact that a heavy fall in the excess of exports or a large increase in the excess of imports has "generally been followed, in from one to three years, by financial disasters and a period of depression. Oppositely, a heavy rise has been followed by times of

prosperity and usually, too, of wild speculation."

In the last half century the heaviest balance against us occurred in 1872, just before the great panic. In seven years, however, this debit of \$182,000,000 had become a credit of \$264,000,000, a gain of \$446,000,000. Alternations followed, with a balance against us in 1888 and 1893. In 1901 the balance in our favor was \$664,000,000, and since 1898 it has never fallen below the \$400,000,000 mark. For the eight years preceding 1898 the aggregate balance in our favor was \$700,000,000, while for the eight years following 1898 the aggregate of our credit was more than \$4,000,000,000.

RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION, MILEAGE, AND RECEIPTS.

A steady and substantial advance in railway earnings, continues Mr. Snyder, furnishes a more solid index to the state of the country. While the population of the United States has doubled in the past thirty years, the total mileage of the railroads during that period has more than tripled. In 1875 the total gross receipts of the railroads was more than \$500,000,000. Last year they exceeded \$2,000,000,000. In 1875 the aggregate of the capital, stocks, bonds, and debts of American railways was \$4,500,000,000. In 1894 the corresponding account was \$14,000,000,000, while the earning power of the invested capital had increased by 50 per cent. Thirty years ago traffic earnings were somewhat less than 10 per cent. on the gross capitalization. Last year they were nearly 15 per cent. In the five years from 1875 to 1880 the average value of the shares of the ten leading railways of the country ranged from \$60 to \$70. For the same roads the



RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1880-1905.

average from 1885 to 1890 was about \$90. At the close of last year it was \$200. In 1897 the total listings of railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was \$350,000,000. Last year it was \$980,000,000.

STOCK SPECULATION WITH HIGH PRICES.

The past few years have been an era of gigantic stock speculation, as is reflected in the returns of bank clearings in New York. From 1884 to 1889 the total annual clearings of New York banks had passed \$35,000,000,000 only twice. In the year 1901, however, these figures rose to nearly \$77,000,000,000. They then fell away sharply, but rose last year to the unprecedented total of \$91,879,000,000. The average price of twenty leading stocks at the beginning of 1894 was \$90 per share. At the close of last year it was \$135 per share, and in the first weeks of 1906 it had risen to \$138. The result of these syndicate operations was to maintain the prices of stocks at a higher level, and for a longer period, than has ever been known before in the history of the New York Exchange.

The condition of the coal and iron industry was phenomenally good during these years. In 1880 the total production of coal in the entire country, both anthracite and bituminous, was 70,000,000 tons. This figure had doubled in ten years, and increased so rapidly that last year it had risen to 375,000,000. In 1890 the estimated value of this production was \$145,000,000. Last year it was \$536,000,000. The increase of pig-iron production was still more remarkable. A quarter of a century ago the annual output was about 3,000,000 tons. In 1890 it had reached 13,000,000 tons. The production for 1905 was 23,000,000 tons. The annual value of the pig-iron product from 1882 to 1898 ranged about \$100,000,000. In 1900 it was \$250,000,000. In 1905 it was \$377,000,000.

THE DECLINE IN BUSINESS FAILURES.

The boom years, years of great prosperity, with their natural tendency to inflation and reckless speculation, are not necessarily associated with years of financial stability. The "flush" times of the past few years, however, have been sound, and this fact has been attested by the relatively small number of business failures. Mr. Snyder contends that it would be useless to compare the total liabilities or the number of firms failing from

year to year. He insists that the real condition of the country is best shown by the percentage of failures to the number of firms in business. In 1893 the percentage was 1.28. In the yet more severe depression of 1896 it had reached 1.31. Improvement was then rapid, and in 1899 the proportion had fallen to .82, the lowest known within a quarter of a century. It has risen slightly since, maintaining, from 1900, a fairly even level of about 1 per cent.

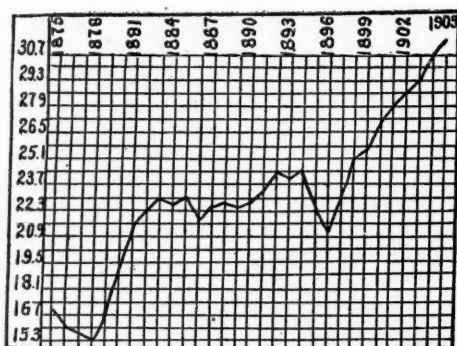
In this computation merely the number of firms failing, not the gross liabilities, is computed, so that the embarrassment of a grocery store in Oklahoma would count for the same as a failure for thirty millions in Chicago. The figures, therefore, confirm the conclusion that the prevailing times are of continental distribution.

BANK DEPOSITS AND INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

The increase of bank deposits throughout the United States has been astonishing. Economic statisticians have pointed out that the annual increment to a nation's wealth does not amount to more than 2 or 3 per cent. upon the gross volume of its business and exchanges, even in the best of times, and that it may be much less. From 1883 to 1894 the net deposits in all of the national banks of this country increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. They fell away rather sharply in 1897 to \$1,750,000,000, but increased from that date to 1905 to \$5,000,000,000, making the increase in the eight years 300 per cent. If we add to this the \$3,250,000,000 held by savings banks, and the \$4,250,000,000 deposits of State and private banks and loan and trust companies, we have an aggregate of deposits of close onto \$13,000,000,000. This would mean an average bank account of more than \$150 for every man, woman, and child in the country. In 1905 there were close to 8,000,000 individual depositors in the savings banks, and their aggregate deposits were three times greater than all the hoards of Great Britain, or Austria, or France.

There are more than 5,000,000 persons in the United States who are annually paying in to life insurance a sum greater than \$600,000,000, representing more than \$100 for each policy. Especially within the last eight years has this form of savings investment increased rapidly.

Even the enormous business of '97 (representing an income of \$300,000,000) has been doubled within this brief period. The revelations of cor-



CIRCULATION PER CAPITA, IN DOLLARS, 1875-1905.

ruption and graft and the still more serious fact of the prostitution of their immense surplus accounts to stock jobbing purposes on Wall Street, hived at rather than laid bare, seem to have impaired but slightly the general confidence of the people in the safety and solidity of the companies. The accumulated force of a rising tide of four or five years sufficed to offset the effect of the scandalous disclosures, and the increase for the year scarcely fell behind that of the preceding periods.

During the last thirty years the actual amount of money in circulation has more than doubled. In 1877 it was a little more than \$15 per head. It is now \$31. The quantity of money has just about kept pace with the general growth of business.

PROSPECTS OF A COMMERCIAL PANIC.

IN a period of prosperity like the present the task of the seer who warns us of the ills to come is at best an unwelcome one. Still, a discussion of the causes of trade depression and commercial panics may be useful, even if the recurrence of such disasters seems remote. This task is ably performed in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Alexander D. Noyes, a financial writer of established reputation. Mr. Noyes freely admits that many of the conditions and circumstances peculiar to the present forward movement in finance and industry differ so widely from the phenomena of former periods as to give ground for the hope that the experience of the past may not be repeated. Thus, between the years 1897 and 1900 this country had redeemed its foreign debt on an unprecedented scale, so that in the last-named year our money market was itself a creditor of Europe and an investor of European public securities. Furthermore, the excess of merchandise exports has reached unheard-of figures: \$664,000,000 in 1901, and an average of \$513,000,000 per annum for the past nine years, as against the previous annual high record of \$286,000,000. During the same period our interior States have themselves become independently wealthy, lending money in the Eastern markets instead of borrowing from them. Our currency is now in a sound condition, as it certainly was not on the eve of the panics of 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893. Finally, the annual gold production of the world and of the United States alone reached a maximum last year.

Mr. Noyes contends, however, that these facts, while they have an important bearing on the country's power to withstand reaction from an over-exploited credit, cannot alter permanently the law of financial inflation and depression. Very similar arguments might have been used,—and, indeed, were used,—in the decades before 1893 and 1873, to prove that recurrence of the old-time commercial panic was impossible. There was a general belief in a radically changed condition of American finance and industry. Thus, in the fifties of the last century our gold discoveries guaranteed the American situation. In the seventies we had suddenly become the grain-producer for the outside world. Yet, neither of these events, though each was equivalent to an industrial revolution, delayed for a year the arrival of the commercial crisis after the familiar interval. The reason given by Mr. Noyes is this:

In the periods referred to, the greater the genuine basis of prosperity the larger the balloon of inflated credit blown by the speculators and promoters. People who are inquiring whether another commercial crash as a sequel to the present boom is or is not a probability of the future ought to devote their investigation, not to the underlying elements of real strength, but to the manner in which those elements have been exploited. If it were to discover that credit had been employed prudently and conservatively, that fictitious values had been discouraged, and that the community as a whole had not been indulging in speculation, there would then exist reasonable ground for arguing that the experience of past commercial panics might be escaped.

It will hardly be alleged that the past five years have presented any such picture. Un-

paralleled as were the tokens of sound and real American prosperity, the fabric of paper credit built upon it even surpassed in magnitude and extravagance anything of the sort that the world had previously witnessed. Details are hardly necessary: to enumerate them would be to tell our financial history since 1898. Speaking generally, what has happened is that American industry as a whole has been recapitalized within this period on a basis of immensely extended debt. The country has been speculating, sometimes with extraordinary rashness, in the shares of these and older corporations: in this race for speculative profits some of the strongest private banking houses and some of the largest banks have, directly or indirectly, been engaged.

There have not recently been repeated all the excesses of 1899, when a great industrial company, inflating its capital from \$24,000,000 to \$90,000,000, disposed of \$26,000,000 in such ways that the courts could not afterward learn what had become of it; or those of 1901, when \$50,000,000 cash was paid to the Steel Trust "Underwriting Syndicate" merely for guaranteeing the sale of the company's new stock. But we have seen the Wall Street stock market, within a year, jacked up to extravagant figures by the virtual cornering of properties with \$150,000,000 stock,—this being done mainly with borrowed money, at a time when supplies of available capital were visibly running short. With all the outpour of wealth in American industry, the country's capital has on at least three recent occasions shown itself inadequate to the home demand upon it. Wall Street has seen good commercial paper, at these times, selling at 8 per cent., short time loans at the equivalent of 12 per cent., and demand loans at 125 per cent.

A few years ago it was estimated in banking

circles that the American market possessed a floating credit of not less than \$200,000,000 at the foreign money centers. We have very lately been in debt to these same markets, on our bankers' notes-of-hand, to a probably much larger sum. When railway companies in unquestioned credit were unable, this past year, to sell their bonds save at heavy sacrifice, and were forced to borrow on their notes, at high rates and for short maturities, capital borrowed from European and American banks was used for concerted manipulation of Stock Exchange securities; the operation was continued at the very moment when some of the exorbitant money rates just cited were in vogue. No one familiar with the facts is likely to deny that for daring speculation, on a scale of enormous magnitude, and in merchandise as in securities, there have been few parallels to the decade in which we are living.

This study of the causes of commercial panics in the past proves to Mr. Noyes that they have been the logical result of exactly such procedure as has distinguished the American markets for the past half-dozen years. He holds that there is no good reason for assuming that in the end a similar result will not follow the similar causes in the present period. Even the "little panic," which traditionally comes midway between two larger commercial crises, occurred in 1903, just as it had occurred in 1886 and in 1884. A strict observance of the so-called "twenty-year interval" between first-class panics would bring the next one in the year 1913.

CAN WE IMPROVE OUR MANUFACTURING METHODS?

THE American manufacturer is reluctant to admit that our industrial supremacy is seriously challenged at the present time by any European nation. Yet there are students of our manufacturing methods who maintain that we are not properly equipped to meet the competition that is daily growing more keen and more formidable. Dr. Louis Bell, writing in the *Engineering Magazine* for September, warns us that our real danger is not from without, but from within,—“the danger that comes from over-haste and lack of thoroughness.”

These things are just as characteristic of American industry as is the marvelous alertness that has been its motive power. In the mechanical arts, for instance, American methods and workmen produce average results of remarkable excellence; but if one wants a bit of work done with the utmost thoroughness and preci-

sion, nineteen times out of twenty he will find that the workman who has finished it is a German or Swede or Englishman—if indeed he is able to get it done at all. As every thoughtful manufacturer fully realizes, there is a dearth of skilled labor, and native American skilled labor is the rarest kind. As a result the finest artisans in many lines of work are not to be found in this country, and the goods which they produce are imported.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The primal intent of this system is to produce at the lowest possible cost the largest possible quantity of marketable goods. The result is to reduce manufacture to operations by automatic machinery, using human labor only where it cannot be avoided, and constituting a manufacturing plant as a species of enormously complicated machine tool, of which the artisans are merely belts, wheels

and oil-cans. In consequence, the average quality of American manufacture is high, and up to the point where machines need to be supplemented by a high degree of intelligent skill the American method works well.

At this point it becomes self-destructive, and all along the line it suffers more or less from too close adherence to the principle of averages upon which it is founded. There is a constant tendency toward the production of types modified so as slightly to cheapen construction, even at a considerable sacrifice of convenience; or, more serious still, manufacture is cheapened by designs which make repairs and renewals extremely troublesome, on the principle that it is better to scrap the article and buy a new one than to pay a little more for one that can be properly repaired. In similar fashion the high-pressure piece work results in turning out articles just capable of passing hurried inspection, and no more.

WHERE THE FOREIGNER EXCELS.

The result of the method is to make high-grade work relatively expensive.

As an example take the medium-priced American hand camera. It is a marvel of adroit adaptation to the needs of the average purchaser, and a really wonderful product for the money, but if one attempts to purchase apparatus of the highest grade it is rather cheaper to import than to buy in America, let alone the fact that most of the finest lenses are imported anyhow. The same condition holds for many other lines of manufacture.

On the other hand, in very cheap goods—far below the average standard American plane—the foreigner sometimes beats us at our own game. The cheap Belgian gun, for instance, comes to this country, duty paid, at a price that staggers native production. The European is learning American methods, and with the advantage of cheap labor it is only a question of time before he can bring standard workmanship up to the American plane.

THE BANE OF A HUGE OUTPUT.

The greed for an increased output is so great, says Dr. Bell, that production tends towards carelessness, with the result that channels for competition are opened, never to be closed. For instance, forgings are imported from Germany for many automobile works, experience having shown that the foreign product has a uniformity in properties most difficult to secure in America, that the parts are forged so closely to gauge that the saving in labor is enough practically to counterbalance the duty.

Another drawback to the rigid standardization of type is that American standards do not suit foreign markets.

At the present moment most American industries are behind their orders and do not worry about additional sales abroad; but some day in

the not distant future these markets will be badly needed and can be won only at heavy cost, if at all. The trouble here, too, is not only with the products, but with the absolute indifference to commercial requirements. The whole tendency of our modern industrial machine is toward inflexibility, and this extends to the methods of distribution as well. Foreign red tape makes requirements which seem often unreasonable, but foreign business goes to the exporter who respects them. The American is too apt to treat them with lofty contempt, and suffers accordingly. Painstaking courtesy in meeting the possibly peculiar requirements of a foreign customer is a lesson that many American firms need sadly to learn. Every consignee won over by polite consideration is a self-appointed advertising agent whose services are extremely valuable.

LACK OF SKILLED WORKERS.

Dr. Bell concludes with the following frank comments on the present industrial situation as respects the labor supply:

It is emphatically true that in very many lines of industry in our country active improvement has been checked in the interest of profit-taking. In the long run the effect of this is bound to be disastrous to American progress. There are signs even now of foreign competition based on an active campaign of improvements. In not a few of the engineering trades we are in this country copying European products instead of compelling them to copy ours, as of yore. Meanwhile the average quality of American labor is running down, owing to the practical abolition of integral trades, and it will be progressively harder to obtain the skill needful as the basis of improvement. Every great works feels the scarcity of skilled craftsmen, and the worst of the matter is that such have small incentive to existence in the face of the uncertainty of employment due to the general labor difficulties. When the rank and file of the workers strike, or the works are shut down on account of the latest merger, lumpers and skilled mechanics alike are idle.

There is a constant feeling of unrest among workmen under American conditions. They know that they are merely parts of a machine which stops and starts, accelerates and slows down, from causes absolutely beyond their control, and that each year they must take the chances of being displaced by cheaper men if such can be found available for filling the oil cups.

Industrial conditions can probably never be restored to earlier forms. Labor-saving machinery, interchangeable parts, and systematized production, have their due place to fill in the world's economy. But they need not become, as they are becoming just at the present time, an excuse for stagnation. They should be the source of manifold lines of progress and be employed in working out new ideas instead of perpetuating old ones. And above all, they should not be allowed to check the development of the craftsman who is necessary to the perpetuation of industry. The greatest industrial problem to-day is to maintain the supply of active, intelligent, resourceful American labor in spite of the American system.

A BRITISH STATE INSURANCE MONOPOLY.

IN the *Financial Review of Reviews* (London) an article appears on this subject which is sure to attract much attention. The gist of it is that insurance is amazingly profitable; that the reserve funds are excessive; that the cost of management could be immensely reduced if the state took over the working of fire and life assurance offices; and that with the lessened reserve funds and saving in cost of management an addition of some £12,000,000 could be made to the revenue of the British Government, enough to justify either a substantial reduction of the income tax or to extinguish the national debt.

THE PROFITABLENESS OF INSURANCE.

To come to details. Nothing in the commercial world approaches even remotely the security of a well-established insurance office,—such is the opinion of a great actuarial authority. The net result is that,—according to the last government annual return for British life assurance companies

on a capital outlay of about fourteen millions there was a return of something over one million, or over seven per cent. The figure is a very striking one, and it appears the more significant when we remember that all companies, good, bad, and indifferent, which come within the provisions of Section 10 of "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," are included in the return. It is probable that no other interest or industry in the country could show collectively such a handsome yield on its capital.

HIGH EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The remarkable thing, the writer says, is that this high profit is shown, in spite of the extremely costly system of working which competition, it seems, compels the companies to adopt. Roughly speaking, nearly a quarter of the total premium income of the companies goes in managerial and office expenses and commission. With fire offices this fraction is still larger.

NEEDLESSLY LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

The writer admits that large reserves are an essential condition of sound insurance management. But it is a question whether these "mammoth and ever-growing funds" do not represent too high insurance rates, rather than cautious finance. The companies work on a basis theoretically sound, but in practice fallacious. The mortality tables are out of date. As a rule they go back to 1872,

since which year sanitary science has made such strides that the death-rate has been materially reduced and the average duration of life prolonged. The calculations of the companies, moreover, are not based on the selected lives with which they usually deal, but on those of the general population, including, of course, the notoriously short-lived. Consequently, they are constantly paying enormously less in death-claims than they expected, or might have expected. Twenty years ago one of the largest companies testified to its deaths one year being 26 per cent. below the number expected.

Again, the average duration of a policy in a British company is only five years, and lapsed policies outnumber those on which claims are paid by two to one. Yet companies still calculate on the assumption that every policy will mature. The "epidemic" argument is used to justify these hoards; but the writer does not think it does justify them nowadays. The reserve funds "might be reduced by one-half, and the companies would still be well within the margin of safety."

A PLEA FOR STATE INSURANCE.

The writer then proceeds to argue from what the government has already regulated (gas, electricity, telephones, telegraphs, etc.) that it is not so revolutionary a proposal that it should also regulate insurance. In Germany it does so to a certain extent already. Of course in New Zealand state life and fire assurance are well known, and the former long established. Considering how wasteful and extravagant is the present system of insurance, he thinks government regulation quite justifiable. Sweep away the present offices, substitute a single, well-equipped office, and the public would be as well, probably better, served. Moreover, it would have absolute security. That a government concern would be much less costly than many private ones is not a point needing elaboration. The writer admits that comparison with the post-office insurance business is not altogether exact, yet its expenses of management are about 31.2 per cent. as against about 23 per cent. for the life assurance companies, and 28 per cent. for the whole of the insurance companies combined. Even supposing the state expenses of management were, in practice, 7 per cent., what an immense saving,—£13,000,000 and over.

HOW TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER.

The recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Water Companies shows how smoothly private interests can be bought out. A tribunal of arbitration would have to settle the terms of the transfer of the companies, and if, as in the case of the water companies, a little under thirty years' purchase of the net earnings is calculated for, we get the following:

Purchase price of the life companies.....	£30,741,710
Purchase price of the fire companies.....	20,000,000
Rough probable estimate.....	£50,000,000

Mutual offices would, of course, require special treatment, and it is a nice question

as to how accumulations could be dealt with under a state system,—those enormous reserve and other funds, which the writer says are excessive. This, too, is a point which the arbitrators would have to settle.

Again, what of the more than 56,000 persons engaged in insurance business in England and Wales? One million pounds per year for a series of years would probably be an outside amount to allow for compensation, and this might be largely reduced, because many of the officials would take service under the state. Putting compensation at £10,000,000, we have £10,000,000, plus £50,000,000 = £60,000,000 as the cost of expropriation.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND A RENOMINATION.

AMONG the political questions most frequently discussed at the present time in this country is that concerning the probability of President Roosevelt's acceptance of a renomination, should it be tendered, in 1908. An anonymous writer in the *North American Review* for September 7 ventures to pronounce upon Mr. Roosevelt's "moral right" to become a candidate in view of the declaration made on the evening of his election in 1904. It will be recalled that at that time Mr. Roosevelt made use of this emphatic language: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

The *North American Review* writer, after a careful analysis of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, contends that the spirit of that utterance is at variance with its letter. In analyzing the assertion contained in the President's statement two years ago, this writer pleads for that elasticity of interpretation which has generally been accorded to bearers of great responsibilities. If ever a life was an open book, says this writer, it is President Roosevelt's. "His faults, of which he has his due proportion, no less than his virtues, with which he is endowed beyond measure, he has emblazoned with unsparing hand upon the pages of history. Whether he be considered in the right or in the wrong, he has never concealed his implicit faith in the human's possession of the right of changeability. Scores of circumstances in his political life might be adduced to indicate his determination never to permit a possible accusation of self-stultification to stand in the way of performance of

his full duty as at the moment he should perceive it." It is recalled that, while Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt declared, with all the emphasis he could command: "Under no circumstances could I or would I accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency." Yet, when the time came and he was made to see that his duty lay in that direction, Mr. Roosevelt made what then seemed to be a great sacrifice, and in accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency he received the approbation of his party.

"ABSOLUTE AND UNQUALIFIED RIGHT."

That acceptance of the nomination in 1908 will give rise to some displeasure seems to this writer inevitable. "But only minds unwilling, or incapable, of true understanding will harbor such a sentiment."

This writer, whose signature is "Q," concludes his article as follows:

From all points of rightful consideration, therefore,—from analysis of written words proving the paramourcy of contiguous expression, from the special privileges accorded to those in high places, from the effect of environment upon a generous and grateful mind, from the inevitable issue of a truly American temperament, from a known record of disregard of minor morals in achievement of transcendental importance to the common weal, from stern, sturdy devotion to public duty irrespective of effect upon personal reputation,—I am satisfied that I have established, in logic and in morals, the absolute and unqualified right of Theodore Roosevelt to accept the Republican nomination for President in 1908, and, simultaneously therewith, the full qualification of myself and every other citizen of like mind to vote for him with a clear conscience and perfect assurance that there is no blot upon his gleaming escutcheon.

THE DEMAND OF THE ICELANDERS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A PERSONAL union with Sweden would have satisfied the Norwegians, and in substance a similar union with Austria is what the Hungarians are struggling for to-day. But the Hungarians are far from their goal, and the Norwegians failed to gain their real object and were forced to violent political separation. Where the Norwegians and Hungarians failed, however, the Icelanders seem destined to succeed. The island folk of the far north demand a union with Denmark, which practically means independence, and this was the object of the recent Danish visit of a large number of Icelandic statesmen. The Icelanders were all members of the legislative body of the island, the Althing, a body which the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* (Rotterdam) considers well worth extended notice. The correspondent says in part:

The Icelandic Althing is probably the oldest parliament in the world. It was founded by refugee Norsemen in 929, and remained the judicial assembly of the island for nearly 1,000 years. In 1264 Iceland came under Norwegian control and about 1380 it passed to Denmark, but the Althing remained. Its powers, however, were reduced at this time to those of a mere judicial tribunal, and the sittings were held each year on the Thingvellir in the open air. In 1814 an end was put to even this semblance of jurisdiction,—the Vienna congress declared Norway independent, and also ruled that Iceland was a portion of Norway.

But the Icelanders were not conquered, and "in 1830 the struggle began for a new Althing; another body was actually formed about this time, but it only had advisory powers." The jurisdiction of the assembly was extended "during the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary (in 1874) of the colonization of Iceland, and the Althing was given legislative powers, although under the condition that the Danish Minister of Justice be the presiding officer." This continued until "1904, when a cabinet of the left gave Iceland a constitution which is practically autonomous." The correspondent says that, "in the thirty-one years which have passed since the new birth of the Althing the Icelandic assembly has done much for the country. During this time more than 500 new laws have been placed on the statute books, schools have been built, special branches of university work developed, and many other things have been improved."

If Iceland is substantially independent and if the people are prosperous and content, what is the necessity for the present agitation? The correspondent of the *Courant* asked this very question of one of the members of the Althing. The answer was:

We now have our constitution and we are temporarily content. We wish, however, more in the future. But it must be understood that the question has nothing to do with matters which concern Denmark and ourselves jointly; for example, questions of foreign policy, military affairs, and so on. What we demand, however, is to be completely independent and to establish a personal union between Iceland and Denmark,—this is a mere matter of justice, and the very independence will be a strong bond of union between the two countries. In other words, we wish to provide for the welfare of our land ourselves, and that we can do this is proved by the past. Every Icelandic man and every Icelandic woman who is worth anything will help in this work, and when something goes wrong in our country we will have merely ourselves to blame. Only under these conditions is it possible to maintain peaceful relations between Denmark and Iceland.

The Danish correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that the Icelanders

demand the abolition of the 1871 law by a mutual agreement between Denmark and Iceland. In addition, Iceland must be included in the title of the Danish monarch, who shall hereafter be called "King of Denmark and Iceland." The yearly appropriation of 60,000 crowns,—made by Denmark for Iceland, but considered an insult by the Icelanders,—shall be extinguished by a lump appropriation of 1,500,000 crowns, and the nomination of the Icelandic minister must be countersigned by his predecessor and not as now by the Danish Prime Minister. The demand is also made that in future the Icelandic minister only consult the king and not the Danish Staatsrat in reference to Icelandic affairs, and the Icelandic Supreme Court must take the place of the Danish Supreme Court.

In addition to political matters the Icelanders brought up for discussion the question of developing the natural resources of their island. The *Nachrichten* correspondent says that "the country has great natural wealth, but the people have heretofore lived in their past and have wasted their strength in sterile political brawls." Now, however, they realize the necessity of developing their island, but they lack the requisite funds. Still the money will doubtless be obtained without difficulty, as the Danes are convinced that Iceland offers a profitable investment field.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH AFTER THE SEPARATION.

IT is generally believed that the French Congregations Law, or the Separation Law, as it is more generally known, only affected the Catholic Church. This, however, is an error, since the Protestant Church in France has been recognized by the state and supported by the state, and there are many thousands of French Protestants who are consequently directly or indirectly affected by the separation. What, then, is the position of the Protestant Church in France today? Discussing this question, the Paris correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) says:

French Protestantism is split up into many factions. The most important of these are, first, the Reformed Church with 550,000 members, then the Lutheran Church (of the Augsburg Confession) with about 80,000 members, next the Union of the Free Evangelical Churches with 15,000 communicants, and last the Methodist Church with 10,000 members. The two last named bodies, however, have been separated for a long time from the state, and they have relinquished all claim or right to state help. But this is not the case for the Lutherans and the Reformed Church. Up to the present both of these cults have been recognized by the state, and their relation to the state have been regulated—similarly to those of the Catholic Church,—in part by the law of the 18 Germinal year X, and in part by special laws which concerned them alone. According to these special laws the two sects were formed according to the Presbyterian and Synodal system, and they were subjected, so far as the state was concerned, to certain conditions which were similar in the two cases. These conditions were in part that the clergy had to be confirmed by the state; the introduction of dogmatic changes in the official teachings or changes in reference to church discipline had to be approved by the state; and the state affirmed rights of possession to all church property, with the exception of holdings which were considered private foundations of a later period and therefore enjoyed a particular character. The salary appropriations made by the state in 1906 for the clergymen of these two branches of Protestantism, amounted to 1,317,000 francs, for the maintenance of church buildings 188,000 francs were set aside, and for the seminaries 265,000 francs were appropriated, sums, however which were either abolished by the separation law or reduced to the amount of the yearly clerical pensions.

In addition to the loss of the state support, the Lutheran and Reformed churches were forced to remodel their church organizations to fit the new law. The political considerations, however, "which caused the Catholics to take position against the law, did not obtain for the Protestants." But the Lutheran

General Synod last year declared against the separation, and it was the sense of the Synod that "under the present conditions the maintenance of the status quo is to be preferred, for the church of the Augsburg Confession, to the state of affairs which the proposed law would create." Still the consideration here "was the question of money, or the interest which the church had in the continuance of her share of the Protestant appropriation, some 830,000 francs. Later, however, the Lutherans accepted the *fait accompli* without murmur." The correspondent says that the effect of the separation on the Lutheran Church in France "can only be seen in the future, but provisionally we may say that the separation has not changed the real situation of the Lutherans." This denomination has not a very large membership in France, but numbers among its communicants some of the most cultured old families.

The Reformed Church adopted a very different attitude toward the law. Thus, at the "General Synod of 1872, the Church accepted the platform, 'that the principle of mutual independence between Church and State must be inscribed in the laws of modern society,' and further, that 'the Reformed Church of France was ready to accept separation from the state, whenever the government decided that this was necessary for a cult.' The Reims General Synod of 1902 and 1905 confirmed this view, and a few weeks ago the General Synod of Montpellier (which included representatives of all the 20 French Synods) accepted the separation in a telegram to the president of the republic. This telegram said in part that the Protestant associations 'are established according to the provisions of the Separation Law, associations which the Synod represents. And the Synod is happy to be able to follow henceforth its religious ideals in peace and in freedom, and in this way to do its part toward the development of France and the republic.' Thus, the Reformed Church is at peace with the new law,—this church no longer exists as a national group of Presbyteries, but as a national group of religious associations established in harmony with the Law of Separation." The French Jewish bodies, it may be added, have taken much the same attitude toward the law as these Protestant churches.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AT HOME.

THOSE who have never seen the beautiful, though somewhat sandy, environs of Apeldoorn in Holland, where the favorite residence of Holland's beloved Queen is located, have formed some very erroneous notions, both about the palace, Het Loo, and its surroundings. An article in the *Hollandsche Revue*, of Haarlem, corrects these mistaken ideas by giving a very interesting account of this royal residence and of the life there of Queen Wilhelmina and her consort, Prince Henry. From this we translate and condense the most important parts.

The generally accepted notion of Het Loo, says the writer, is that it is situated in a lonesome and very remote locality, far removed from human habitations, in the midst of dense forests of fir and far-spreading moors,—in other words, that it is a hoary old castle placed in attractive but isolated surroundings. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. "The forests are

This favorite palace of the Dutch royal family lies at a short distance from the handsome town of Apeldoorn, a busy, thriving place of some 35,000 inhabitants, having several railway connections. A walk of about fifteen minutes along the shady Loo Avenue brings one in sight of a beautiful avenue of beeches at the end of which stands the White Palace, or Palace of Het Loo. And here one can find more handsome



HENRY, PRINCE CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

there, to be sure, and the moors, but these rather add to than detract from the beauty and attractiveness of the whole; nor is the royal residence hidden away in these, but rather by means of them is made the more inviting to the tourist."



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

beeches, with their trunks covered with a skin of silk rather than of bark, than anywhere else in Holland. To this avenue, as to the entire park, all visitors are freely admitted. The first sight of the palace fronted by spacious lawns, the rich green of which makes a charming contrast with the pure white of their enclosures, gives one no impression of royalty, but only such as one would get at sight of any rich and restful country residence. To the left of the palace grounds are the stables and the entrance to the royal park, while to the right a finely kept road brings one in a minute or two to the village of Loo, that as it were twines itself about the royal home. This is the real Loo, with its pretty houses, handsome school building, one hotel ("The Imperial Crown"), and a few stores, a village inhabited by simple folk, most of whom are unconnected with the court.

There are two palaces here, the old and the new. The new palace was built in 1686 by William III., Stadtholder of the United Provinces and King of England, for whose numerous suite and great hunting parties the

old Loo was getting too small. Its architect was Carot, its builder being likewise a Frenchman. The palace consists of a central building and two wings, which latter contain the royal apartments. Here were lodged in turn during the summer months the Princes of Orange, Stadtholders of the Republic, and, when the independence of this was lost in the vortex of Napoleon's ambition, King Louis Napoleon took possession of it in 1809, while the usurper himself in 1811 spent a few days there. After the French occupation, though despoiled of many beautiful and precious works of art, Het Loo was restored to its former place of honor as the royal residence of the House of Orange, and has since then been uninterruptedly occupied by Kings William I., II., and III., by the Queen-mother Emma during her regency, and now by Queen Wilhelmina and her consort. It was here that Holland's present beloved sovereign was born, and to this she has ever felt the strong attachment that all have for the place where the days of childhood were spent.

The life of the Queen here is far from an idle one. "Les rois s'amuse" has no application to Queen Wilhelmina, either here or elsewhere.

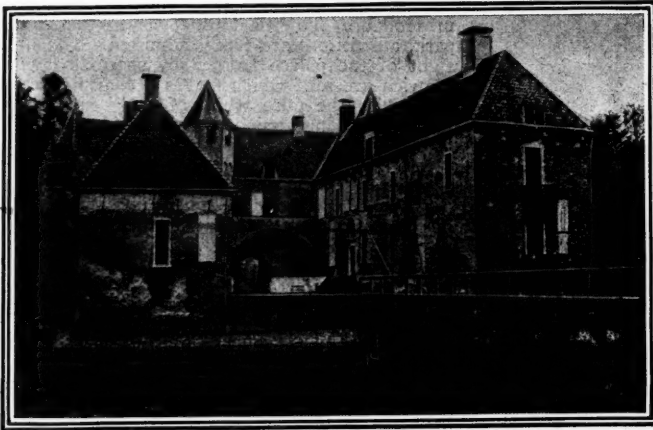
As early as half-past eight the Queen with her consort and suite are at breakfast, a very simple meal, of which the nourishing Guelderland rye bread always forms part. When this is finished she goes to her own particular room, the royal office as it might be called, where are found the great portfolios filled with documents that demand her perusal or signature. Here, too, when necessary, she receives the officials whose advice on or explanation of state papers may be required. Here she takes the oaths of promi-

nent state officials when necessary, all of which, with the reception of royal visitors or deputations from the provinces, make her life anything but one of leisure. As a rule, lunch is served at one, after which Her Majesty returns to her work or takes a walk through the royal park, while usually at four o'clock the royal carriage comes for a drive in the environs, a custom from which she seldom departs no matter what the weather may be. At seven o'clock punctually dinner is served. All that have been admitted to this palace speak with enthusiasm of the simplicity and geniality that prevail here. The Queen's kindness and knowledge of human nature puts every one appearing in her presence instantly at ease.

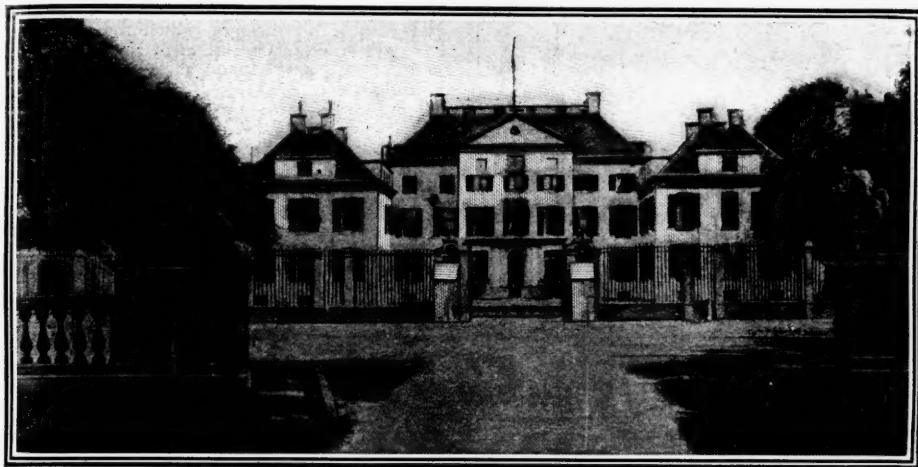
Queen Wilhelmina is a finished housekeeper. Aided by an assistant lady manager, she keeps herself thoroughly posted on and directs everything pertaining to the management of the palace, the park, the farm and gardens. Nothing is deemed unworthy of her notice, nothing escapes her attention.

One of the most notable parts of Het Loo is doubtless the park that stretches out in the rear of and from the sides of the palace. The most precious memories of the Queen are associated with this. Here she played as a child; here as a maiden she studied and walked, under the guidance of her capable governess, Miss Saxton Winter; here the first glad days of her marriage were spent, and here each summer she enjoys to the full the delights of outdoor life.

The park is large and incomparably beautiful, with its innumerable variety of trees and of odorous and exquisite flowers. Numerous streams originating in the fens of the reserve meander in every direction. Its far-reaching vistas and shady avenues are of alluring beauty, while its numerous fountains cool the air, and its ponds make a home for aquatic birds of varied plumage. The park was laid out in 1689 by La Nôtre, the architect also of the park and water-works at Versailles. Here the Queen is often found with easel and brush or with a camera to transfer some of its beauties to canvas or plate. Her favorite resort for this is either the fine avenue of rhododendrons or the Orange Avenue, among whose trees are still some that used to belong to Father Cats, Secretary of State during the golden age of the republic and still the poet *par excellence* of the people. Here, too, is found the chalet, where the Queen spent some of the happiest hours of her girlhood. This is a small house with exquisitely ap-



THE "OLD LOO," FOR GENERATIONS THE DUTCH ROYAL PALACE—
NOW BEING RESTORED.



"HET LOO," THE NEW DUTCH ROYAL PALACE AT APELDOORN.

pointed rooms, and with a flower and vegetable garden attached to it, all which were under the direction of the princely maiden. And now as Queen she still gives to this part of her summer home unceasing care.

Not far from this lies the venerable Old Loo, a medieval castle with a notable past, and which once belonged to the dreaded knight Marten van Rossum, whose sculptured coat-of-arms still stands above the entrance. This was used by Stadtholder William III. as a hunting lodge, and when it became too small for his ever-increasing retinue of princely huntsmen he built the present castle, Het Loo. The old castle was also occupied by King Louis Napoleon, who filled up the moat and removed the drawbridge. The present Prince Consort, however, has had the whole restored to its former state and condition.

On the park lakes during the summer may often be seen the splendid ivory gondola of the Queen occupied by herself and the Prince or some of her court ladies, when the gay laughter of the Queen and her companions echoes over the water. In two appendages of the park both the Queen and her husband take unceasing interest,—the farm and the gardens with their bothouses. In regard to the former, the Queen's interest was especially awakened during a severe illness. Before that the royal family had been supplied with milk furnished by private parties. Since then the milk and dairy products required come from her own dairy, a model establishment with the choicest cattle, meadows of the finest grass, and a special laboratory for the testing of milk. Everything there is in accordance with the latest hygienic requirements. This dairy also furnishes the milk for the palace at The Hague, being forwarded daily thither in

sealed cans. At a short distance from the farmhouse, under high trees, stands a modest monument marking the grave of Wilhelmina's first pony, with this inscription:

Here lies
"Baby,"

aged 25 years, the first horse ridden by Her Majesty the Queen.

Dec. 2, 1876—Nov. 20, 1901.

And next to this is another with this inscription:

"Hindin,"

saddle horse of Her Majesty the Queen,
1896-1901.

Queen Wilhelmina has a true woman's love for flowers. In the numerous royal conservatories the rarest flowers and plants are found, on whose care neither labor nor expense is spared. These are often visited by her, to take note of all, but particularly to watch the development of such plants as her own hands have set out. During such visits the employees quietly work on as if no one were present. In the neighborhood of the conservatories are handsome graperies under glass, and a little farther a vegetable and fruit garden of several acres, with hundreds of fruit trees, many of which are trained on trellises, "en espalier." There is also a tennis-court, and a richly appointed target court for the Prince, the movable targets of which are made to resemble animals of the chase.

Directly in front of the palace grounds are the broad, cultivated acres, in which the farmers work throughout the day in full view of the palace.

These acres are the Queen's personal property.



IS FRANCE'S INTEREST AN UNSELFISH ONE?

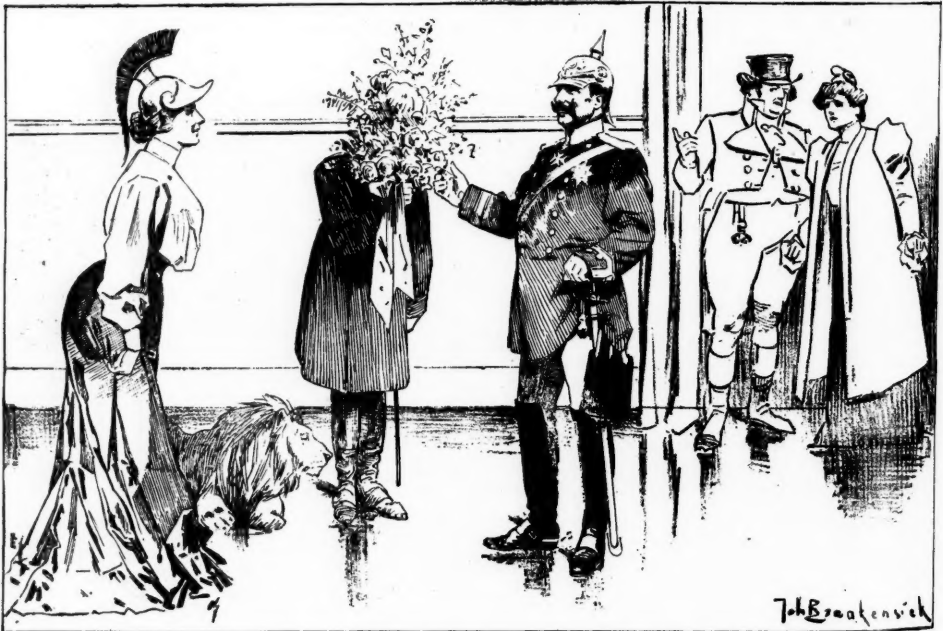
JOHN BULL TO MADAM LA FRANCE: "Try the idea of an alliance with Belgium. The Belgians speak French."

MADAM LA FRANCE TO THE MAID OF HOLLAND: "Here, my dear, is a new brother I have brought for you."

MAID OF HOLLAND: "I don't want any little brother. I'd rather play alone."

Bordering on these lies the royal railway station, at the stone platform of which the Queen and suite are received on arrival in full view of any summer visitors, who on such occasions obtain a near sight of the best-beloved ruler of Europe. Though the royal equipage is, of course, always sent to meet the Queen, she not seldom prefers to go on foot, followed by her suite, from the station to the palace. In the neighborhood of the royal station are a number of fine villas. One of these, the so-called "Little Loo," is occupied by the Queen's superintendent, while two others are the residences, respectively, of the Master of the Hounds and the Queen's special secretary. As the royal family extends the time of its residence here more and more the number of these villas, with their accessories, constantly increases. In fact, Het Loo has become the principal residence of the Queen; for while formerly it was occupied only during the summer months, the Queen and family now reside there from April to Christmas. The court sits at The Hague for only three months.

The Prince Consort, we are informed by the writer of this article, is greatly beloved, "both for his marked simplicity and the interest he displays in the welfare of all in his service, in both of which traits he resembles his royal wife." The affectionate relations existing between the Queen and her husband, "shown by him in numerous ways of care and tenderness," particularly during her se-



ARE THE KAISER'S MOTIVES DISINTERESTED?

THE MAID OF HOLLAND, TO KAISER WILHELM (who has offered her an orange blossom bouquet on the anniversary of the Prince of Orange): "Oh, you never forget me, do you? You always wish me well. I wish I could do something to please you."

JOHN BULL TO MADAM LA FRANCE: "He always has his hand in it, hasn't he?"

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

vere illness, when the Prince was constantly at her side, "sufficiently refute the lying canards about him spread broadcast some time ago by some of the foreign press." As for the Queen, notwithstanding her exalted position, her tender interest in all that concerns the welfare of those with whom she comes in daily contact, from the highest to the lowest, have won for her a love that amounts to devotion.

The royal park is a veritable paradise for school children. Teachers, either from the immediate vicinity or from remote places, need only send their request some days in advance to the royal superintendent to secure admission to the grounds for any number of pupils they may bring.

The religious needs of the royal household are provided for by a simple chapel connected with the palace of Het Loo.

Here services are held frequently, and when the Queen wishes to hear some noted preacher

or professor from abroad its pulpit is put at their disposal. On such occasions the congregation is made up of the court, and some of the leading residents of Apeldoorn who attend by special invitation. Usually, however, the Queen attends the Reformed Church in the town, where she can join in the service without distraction or annoyance from the gaze of the curious, because her appearance there has long since ceased to be rare. Her clear, sweet voice can here be distinctly heard in the nearby pews as she heartily joins in the singing of the psalms and hymns. She also at times accompanies the Prince to the small Lutheran church on the Parkway, since Prince Henry belongs to that persuasion.

Festivities are of but rare occurrence at Het Loo. The Queen, with her earnest views of life, cannot be easily induced to disturb the quiet peace of her splendid retreat by great parties or magnificent feasts. Only once during the summer, in June or July, she gives a great garden party, to which then the leading officials of the provinces and their ladies are invited.

THE TWO SOVEREIGNS AT FRIEDRICHSHOF.

IN the *Empire Review* Mr. Edward Dicey makes the most of his opportunity for promoting Anglo-German good-fellowship afforded him by the recent meeting of King Edward and the Kaiser. King Edward's opinions, when expressed, are the opinions of the English, indeed of the Britons all over the Empire. Mr. Dicey wishes that the Kaiser's opinions were as much influenced by his private sentiments as is generally believed in England. The Kaiser is certainly apt to form decided opinions rapidly, to express them forcibly, and sometimes to modify them unexpectedly. That is to say, he is "a German after the German heart." Germans, the writer thinks, are nationally prone to come to definite conclusions on insufficient grounds, but at the same time they are nationally ready to listen to objections and acknowledge the force of their opponent's arguments. Notwithstanding official denials, he thinks the recent meeting in



UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

(It does not follow that those who embrace will never fight.)
From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Friedrichshof may indirectly, if not directly, influence the course of European politics, though he admits that he has no grounds, other than those of observation and information in the press, open to every one.

AN INNOVATION IN THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

It was undeniably an innovation on the spirit, if not the letter of the British Constitution that the preliminaries, in a sense, of the Anglo-French agreement should have been conducted by the King in person, not by the British Ambassador in Paris, instructed by the Foreign Office. It will be a greater innovation still if the preliminaries to an Anglo-German agreement should have just been concluded by King Edward for England and the Kaiser for Germany,—so great an innovation indeed that it has not taken place. No such agreement has been drawn up. Mr. Dicey, however, imagines the contrary, and justifies the non-existent as follows:

Happily for ourselves the good sense of Englishmen is ready to approve of any innovation which, in their judgment, is useful and beneficial, even if it is not in accordance with strict precedent or state etiquette. The innovation, however, would not have been passed without grave

protests if the throne of England had not been occupied by a sovereign who has so thoroughly identified himself with his people, and who commands their absolute confidence in respect to his high ability, his genuine patriotism, his loyalty to the Constitution, his deep sympathy with our British ideas, and his extreme regard for the interest of our British Empire.

The fact that the Kaiser personifies his people in much the same way as King Edward personifies his, will, Mr. Dicey thinks, do much to win the approval of the German nation for anything endorsed by their sovereign.

THE GROWTH OF THE ONE-MAN SYSTEM.

Anent this probably weightily important meeting of sovereigns, the writer notes the growth of the one-man system of administration in both the New and the Old World. In America, with neither an unemployed nor a pauper class, he considers it most remarkable, and part of a general tendency all over the world to increase the authority of personal rulers, whether presidents, dictators, kings, or emperors (and, he might have added, premiers), and consequently to impair the authority of constitutional parliaments. Of this tendency the recent meeting at Friedrichshof is the strongest proof.

ABDUL HAMID AND PAN-ISLAMISM.

THE uncertain state of the Sultan's health lends additional interest to the opening article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, the anonymous writer of which says that history will some day recognize the present Sultan as "one of the most striking figures, and, within certain obvious limitations, perhaps even one of the master-minds of our times."

SULTAN AND KHALIF.

Abdul Hamid II., two years after his accession (which was in 1876), had to cede much of his temporal dominions in order, in fact, to keep any of them. To compensate himself for this he has revived the spiritual authority to which he lays claim as heir to the Khalifate. He has been equally bent on restoring his authority as absolute monarch, and on preserving what empire was left him against further encroachments of Christendom. The old bureaucracy helped him to get rid of any traces of constitutionalism; but Abdul did not, as they expected, put on

again the bureaucratic fetters. Ministry rapidly succeeded ministry, each one leaving in Abdul's hands a portion of the power which once belonged to the Porte—

until at last the rambling pile of government buildings in Stamboul is tenanted by mere clerks, ministers and excellencies though they be still styled, whose sole business it is to register and to carry out the unquestioned behests of their Imperial master. The Sublime Porte has come to be little more than a polite fiction. From one end to the other, Turkey is ruled from Yeldiz Kiosk, where, surrounded by a Pretorian guard and a scarcely less numerous army of spies, Abdul Hamid holds in his hands every thread of the military and civil administration throughout the whole empire.

This absolute despotism the writer considers Abdul's signal achievement as Sultan, and it is the more absolute because so firmly rooted in his spiritual power as Khalif. "Astute" is the best word to describe his policy. In the world of Islam there can be no nationalities," said Abdul, knowing well that there can be and are many, and



THE SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

that their racial jealousies are a safeguard against dreaded disloyal combination. Hence Syrians, Circassians, Kurds, Arabs, and Albanians, rather than Turks, are the trusted denizens of Yeldiz Kiosk, a "strange medley of private secretaries and spies, aides-de-camp and eunuchs," with behind all the extraordinary figure of Sheikh Abdul-Huda, a mysterious personage, "through whom in moments of crisis the Shadow of God on Earth receives revelations equally potent to explain away failure and to invest success with a supernatural glamour."

The Shadow of God on Earth seems to have known extremely well what he wanted to do, and he has done it. He has raised once more the fallen standard of Islam, and "Yeldiz Kiosk has become, within a quarter of a century, the head-center of a great or-

ganization which aims at embracing the whole Mussulman world, and has certainly already succeeded in spreading its ramifications over a great part of it."

THE SULTAN'S INTERNAL POLICY.

Abdul Hamid came to the throne when European intervention on behalf of the Christian races within his empire had partly dismembered that empire,—a catastrophe which he probably attributed to the ill-advised tolerance of his ancestors. Therefore he determined that, at all costs, such a thing should not occur again. His shrewdness told him that he was quite safe in slaughtering Armenians or perpetrating any other atrocities so long as international jealousies reduced the concert of Europe to impotence, and one of the greatest powers remained "benevolently neutral." Secondly, he has chiefly devoted himself to strengthening his hold over Arabia, with which his claim to the headship of Islam is naturally so

closely bound up. Here "he played off one tribe against another, one chieftain against another, stimulating their dissensions, and always profiting by their divisions." There have been reverses, even recently, but the writer evidently thinks them only temporary.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

The Sultan's prestige, we are told, is much higher among Moslems outside than inside Turkey. Because, says the writer,

the mysterious growth of a Pan-Islamic revival does not easily fit in with the more familiar conceptions of our materialistic age, we remain comfortably blind to it until it reveals itself in a sudden burst of lurid light, which discloses the activity of elemental forces none the less formidable because they work through hidden channels in unexplored depths.

It has revealed itself lately in the state of



THE SICK MAN CAUSES ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

(1) The deeply-moved mourners discuss amongst themselves what they are likely to inherit when the estate is divided.

(2) Their congratulations upon the fortunate recovery are all the more hearty in consequence.

From *Kladderadsch* (Berlin).

Egypt, where it needs all Lord Cromer's experience and authority to make us realize that the Pan-Islamic seed has fallen. The writer quotes a certain correspondent of Lord Cromer's who probably accurately states the facts, and who never denies the benefits of British

rule. But when it comes to a choice between the benefits of this rule and allegiance to the Sultan as Khalif, *plus* the old evils, he chooses the latter without hesitation. Here we may find the clue to Abdul's recent action in Egypt. It was not because of a remote strip of territory, but because Pan-Islamism appeals to every grievance, and teaches every Moslem to turn to the Khalif for redress. The Sultan, the writer thinks, knows very well what he is doing, even though we do not always think so.

No other European power offers so wide a field for Pan-Islamic activity as the British Empire. But it is by no means exclusively confined to the British Empire. The French do not conceal their alarm at the progress which it has made in their possessions in North Africa.

No sooner has Abdul Hamid been repressed by the British on the Egyptian border, than he begins worrying the French in the hinterland of Tunis. The writer's moral is:

For no power does Pan-Islamism constitute so great a potential danger as for the British Empire, which we sometimes ourselves describe with our usual light-heartedness as the greatest Mahomedan Empire in the world,

a phrase which has a very different meaning, and one which no one understands better than the Sultan himself.

THE SINGLE-RAIL SUSPENDED RAILWAY.

AN American view of suspended railways is given by Mr. John P. Fox in *The World's Work and Play* (London). He says that the cry everywhere to-day is for subways in our cities. New York is about to spend three hundred millions on construction alone. The elevated railway as it has been in American cities is "dead."

A QUIET "ELEVATED RAILWAY."

Yet Berlin, twenty-five years ago, constructed an elevated railway, with solid and ballasted floor, which was free from the noise and other drawbacks of the American elevated railway. The Berlin railway is

so quiet that the twopenny service in Pullman cars has made property go up in value instead of down, so architectural with its monumental stations and richly carved pillars as to beautify even some of the palace-lined streets of the German White City. Almost hidden by trees in summer, the graceful arched structure is called the umbrella of Berlin and under its water-tight and light-colored floor the children play and every one finds shelter from rain and snow and summer sun. The railway crosses a river bridge, and the grass-bordered walk merges into a vaulted cathedral aisle, the steel changing to colored brick, enlivened here and there with bright mosaics.

Reverting to subways, Mr. Fox refers to the heat problem which they create. The

enormous amount of electric current raises the temperature until in one New York subway it reached 95 degrees. As the traffic increases the temperature will rise.

FOR CHEAPNESS AND LIGHTNESS.

But Mr. Fox announces, beside the old elevated railway and the subway, a third alternative which he considers will revolutionize urban and interurban traffic. Over a river in Barmen and Elberfeld a railway was devised some years ago; the cars hung from a single rail; and the experiment of this eight-mile line, carefully studied and tested, is said to supply the key to our city traffic problems. Compared with a high-speed surface railway, the suspended car need weigh only 29 tons instead of 100 tons, and requires only 450 horse-power motors instead of from 1,000 to 3,000 horse-power. The suspended car is able to take far sharper curves at full speed, and the roadbed costs very much less.

When the high-speed line is built between Brussels and Antwerp there will be some astonished railway men in this country—astonished because we have failed so long to appreciate the immense value for passenger transport of the suspended principle seen in our cable-ways and trolley conveyors. But it is for city service the suspended type of elevated railway offers the greatest advantages, too startling almost for be-

lief, and yet there seems no escape from the verdict of some of the best authorities in this country and Europe. First of all, it is even quieter than a surface car. It costs less than any other elevated type, and only from a fifth to a tenth of what a subway does. It can be built with no flooring or sleepers of any kind to shut out any light or collect snow, having slender girders supported by graceful arches, almost hidden by trees, if desired, as over a street in Elberfeld.

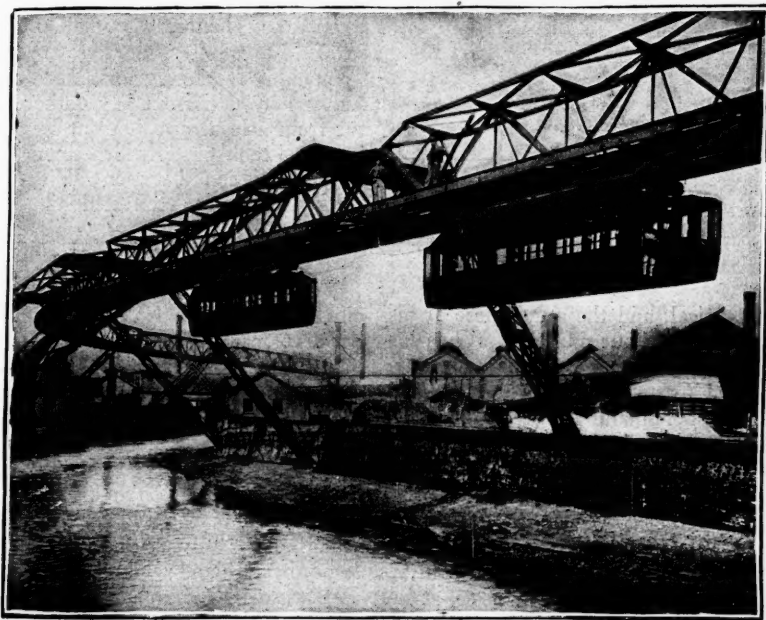
FOR SAFETY AND COMFORT.

It is said to be the safest railway known.

A car with twice the seats of a surface car can be run at twice the speed for half the cost, there being a great saving in weight, especially from the simplicity of the trucks. Switching can be so simplified that local and express trains can change tracks or cross way over at will, without loops.

The advantages in comfort as well as in safety and speed are said to be very great.

The people, instead of having to ride in the dark cellars of the streets, into which are drifting down the dirt and dust of ill-cleaned highways, can be up where they can see without dim artificial light at mid-day, and can breathe without the help of costly fans. The unnatural burying of passengers in heat and darkness will be succeeded by thoroughfares open to light from top to bottom for every class of traffic. Sewers, pipes, and wires can monopolize the ground level undisturbed, as they should. And future needs of traffic can be met without such overturnings of streets as the past has seen.



THE BARMEN-ELBERFELD SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

ROBERT SCHUMANN AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

IT is fifty years since the death of Schumann, and Eugen Sachsse, who writes in the August issue of *Westermann*, thinks it an appropriate moment to recall the chief incidents of Schumann's life, and to consider what significance Schumann and his music have for the twentieth century.

MUSIC VERSUS JURISPRUDENCE.

Schumann, the writer says, was ever a fighter. From his earliest days his whole bent was towards music, but his parents

therefore returned to Leipzig, lived with Wieck, and devoted himself henceforth to his heart's desire.

THE LITTERATEUR.

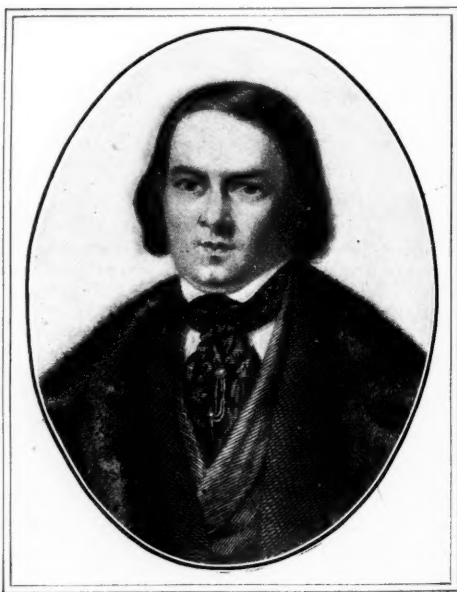
Having seriously injured the forefinger of his right hand, he had soon to abandon the idea of becoming a virtuoso. Undismayed, he studied musical composition and took up literary work. He founded, in 1834, the famous *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, in which he and his colleagues would fight the musical Philistines, calling themselves in consequence "Davidsbündler." In 1838, dissatisfied with the success of the paper, he went to Vienna to edit it from there, but the difficulties connected with it becoming insuperable, he returned to Leipzig the following year, and from 1840 devoted himself to composition only.

CLARA WIECK.

Contemporaneous with his literary work occurred one of the most stirring episodes of his life,—the wooing of Clara Wieck, whom he had known from childhood. When he proposed to marry her in 1835 he was met by unreasonable and stern opposition on the part of her father, who said he had devoted ten years to the musical training of his daughter, and he now desired to reap the reward and honors. But Clara remained faithful, and after more than four years Schumann eventually obtained consent to marry her, not from her father, however, but from a legal authority at Leipzig. The marriage took place in September, 1840, yet a reconciliation between Wieck and his daughter was not effected till Christmas, 1843.

COMPOSITIONS.

The writer describes Schumann as a divinely endowed artist. After his marriage he developed his powers in other departments than music for the piano, and gave us his songs, chamber music, symphonies, etc. His "Faust," and his settings of songs by Heine, Geible, Goethe, Rückert, Chamisso, and even Burns are too well known to need description. In England and America he won special recognition by his setting of Longfellow's "Luck of Edenhall" as translated by Uhland; his "Paradise and the Peri," a work for orchestra, chorus, and soloists; and his music for Byron's "Manfred," consisting of an overture and fifteen pieces.



ROBERT SCHUMANN, THE COMPOSER.

(The centenary of whose death has been commemorated during the past summer.)

were not musical, and the atmosphere of his home was anything but musical. When his father died, his mother and his guardian were opposed to music as a profession, and consequently Schumann went to Leipzig, nominally studying jurisprudence, while he worked at the piano under the tuition of Friedrich Wieck, and at the same time became a sort of elder brother to his master's daughter Clara. Then he tried Heidelberg, but there, too, he found music more interesting than law, and at last, in 1830, at the age of twenty, he obtained his mother's consent to be a musician and nothing else. He

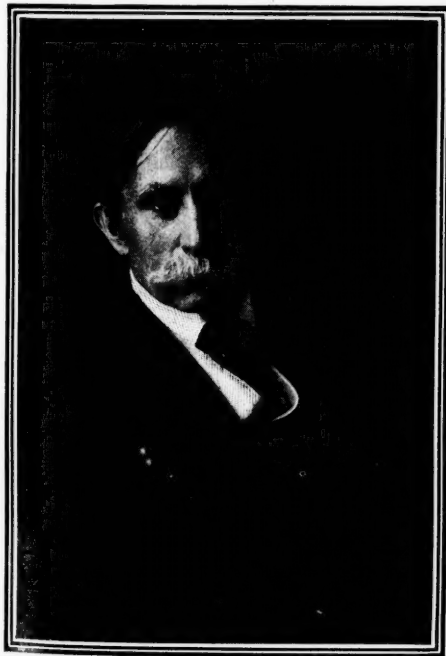
Dr. Möbius, who has written a pamphlet on Schumann's last illness, suggests that the cruel fate which overtook the composer was the penalty of genius, but surely it would be a mistake to accept any such notion. Schumann was a man of deep feeling, quiet and reserved, as if his thoughts were not in harmony with his surroundings, and his conversation was apt to be monosyllabic. Though always of a melancholy nature, his was a noble character. Devoted to his wife and full of admiration for her artistic gifts, he was faithful to his friends and never in any way jealous of other composers.

His most disastrous mistake was the acceptance of a conductorship at Düsseldorf. He was a great composer but no conductor, and his unhappy experiences at Düsseldorf soon undermined his health. He died at Endenich, near Bonn, on July 29, 1856, at the age of forty-six, and is buried in the old cemetery at Bonn. Over his grave, now also the grave of his wife, is a simple but beautiful monument, with a portrait bust. On either side is an angel, representing vocal and instrumental music respectively, while at the foot a female figure, resembling his wife, is handing him a laurel wreath.

POETRY, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE, IN CURRENT MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

"FOLLOW the gleam!" exhorted Tennyson. "Keep ever burning the divine fire!" cries Richard Watson Gilder.

In how many religions and literatures have the enkindled fire and the enkindling God been exquisitely associated, till in our mind the "divine fire" has come to stand for the divine principle, the creative urge, the living and the life-giving element; and so for imagination, for genius, which is imagination triumphantly at work!



RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Mr. Gilder recently delivered an impassioned oration at the dedication of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities at Cornell University, and his words were afterwards printed in the *Cornell Alumni News*. He by no means shares the view of a certain modern scientist to the effect that the imagination of the greatest men of science, of the Newtons and Laplaces, is on a higher plane than that of the Dantes and Shakespeares, or that the prophecies of the scientists imply higher faculties than the imaginative inventions of the great poets. On this point he says:

Because the poet's imaginative symbols contain fundamental truths, they naturally will keep on: being proved and reproved by the successive discoveries of science. On the other hand, the fact that the very language in which the poet writes may pass away, by no means proves, as one man of science maintains, that the poet's creation is less exalted. This confounds the greatness of the laws which the scientist imaginatively discovers, with the act of discovery, or inventive prophecy itself. The imaginative scientist really creates nothing, whereas the imaginative artist, in every art, does truly create; he adds to the world of existences,—according to the ancient saying, that none merits the name of creator save God and the Poet. Keats's list of "things real," remember, included "sun, moon, and stars, and passages of Shakespeare." To hold that because the language of Shakespeare may disappear in twenty thousand years, therefore Shakespeare's imagination is not as great as Newton's, is the same as to hold that it is derogatory to the genius of Michelangelo that all his painting and sculpture might be brought into the Sistine Chapel, and the place, with its contents, destroyed, along with St. Peter's and all his accomplishment in architecture!

Himself having lived very near to his

ideals, Mr. Gilder concludes his exhortation in lines which break into poetry, thus:

He who hath the sacred fire
Hidden in his heart of hearts
It shall burn him clean and pure,
Make him conquer, make endure.
He to all things may aspire,
King of days, and souls, and arts.
Failure, fright and dumb dismay
Are but wings upon his way.
Imagination and desire
Are his slaves and implements.
Faiths and foul calamities,
And the eternal ironies,
Are but voices in his choir.

A Plea for Passionate Poetry

A noteworthy utterance of the sentiment which has come to prevail to-day, that poetry has no longer any vital hold upon life, that it is mostly second class and seldom rises to great heights, is found in a brilliant address recently delivered by Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn at Charleston, S. C., and afterwards printed in the *News* of that city. Most of the poetry to-day, particularly that written in this country, Mr. Lewisohn contends, is "pale and inconsequential," whereas it should be an expression of the primitive and enduring emotions. Its bases are in the universal passions of love, grief, and suffering, and to write great poetry one must feel these passions intensely. "To live fearlessly and fully," says Mr. Lewisohn, "is the first condition of poetic production. . . . To be afraid of life or selfishly and narrowly concerned for the immaculacy of one's own soul is fatal."

Foreign critics have more than once accused our literature of lacking those characteristics of ample imagination and primitive strength which our peculiar conditions would have led them to expect. They note with wonder that our triumphs,—the works of Hawthorne and Poe,—are products of highly sophisticated literary minds, that our average poetry and fiction are mildly domestic, distinctly middle class, immutably careful of innumerable proprieties! These foreign gentlemen are often given to superciliousness, and in our perfectly natural and indeed proper irritation we are apt to plead a somewhat strident "not guilty" to all the counts of the indictment. And the policy of that learned historian of American literature, who, when he had conscientiously stripped successful authors of any claim to greatness, turned, with a relief that rendered him almost lyric, to the stainless integrity of their private lives, is at once pathetic and amusing. No doubt life is the thing of supreme import and literature only one of its various fruits. But to tell us that the author of mediocre poetry was a good husband and father, and was loyal to his party, is to expatiate upon sheer irrelevancies. It is just as well, then, to acknowledge quite frankly that our imaginative

literature is, with a few exceptions, mild, bourgeois, and proper.

Nearly all Americans, Mr. Lewisohn asserts, are "afraid of life." We have "conquered a continent; fought splendid and desperate wars, built bridges and railroads, given laws, and established freedom;" but we have "shunned and feared the elementary phenomena of the individual life" out of which great poetry springs. To illustrate this great quality Mr. Lewisohn says:

In a sense, Longfellow is still our representative poet. He appeals to nearly all Americans, and much of his work is undeniably not without sweetness and charm. But there is one aspect under which he strikes me as very nearly incredible. To him came in the course of the years, not indeed any surprising catastrophes of material fortune, but in fullest measure all things that are of the essence of life. He loved twice and was twice married; he lost his first wife suddenly and in a foreign land, and not in all his work will you once hear the intenser utterance of a man's love or grief. His religion, beautiful and sincere, is subdued and colorless. He has neither the mystic's adoration, nor the saint's impassioned acquiescence in the Divine will.

Literature in Democracies and Aristocracies

Is the creator of literature—either prose or verse—bound by artistic considerations alone, or should he regard also the social influences and implications of his work? Does the practice of literary art give him who practices it exemption from the conventional ethical standards? These two questions are again raised by Prof. A. Schinz, in an essay on "Literature and the Moral Code," in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The problem is essentially that of the conflict between "art for art's sake" and art considered as "a means to an end." Broadly speaking, it may be said that the former ideal is upheld by Latin races, while the latter is followed in Anglo-Saxon practice.

This problem, Professor Schinz reminds us, is a modern one,—a product of democracy. The freedom of literary expression was never seriously challenged by society at large as long as education was the privilege of the few and literature could not hope to become popular with the masses. Literary freedom was sometimes challenged in the interests of dogma and authority, but the modern tyranny is that exercised by democratic public opinion, which at its best is apt to be narrow, and which (in the words of the editorial comment of the *Dial* on Professor Schinz's article), "representing only the average thought of multitudes of common-

place minds, is little likely to be either liberal or truly enlightened." In his discussion of this problem, Professor Schinz points out that it has been solved in essentially different ways by Latin and English practice. He takes France and America for his typical cases, alleging that what is said of these two countries is fairly applicable to other communities of the same racial character.

In America there is held to be only one general public, while in France this unity does not exist. There is more than one public.

That is, the intellectual *élite* which created the French literature of the period preceding the Revolution has conserved its tradition ever since, refusing to temporize with the democratic demand for popular literature. To realize the truth of this proposition, one has only to note how the line of succession is continued from Voltaire and Diderot and Beaumarchais, over to our own time through such men as Chénier, Bayle, Mérimée, Flaubert, and Leconte de Lisle. Similarly, one might note the Italian series which includes Alfieri, Manzoni, Carducci, and even d'Annunzio. On the other hand, in England the surrender to democracy was fairly complete by the middle of the nineteenth century, a surrender which the solitary isolation of Landor strongly emphasizes, while America never had an aristocratic literary tradition for democracy to attack.

During almost all the Victorian age of English literature, writers in general submitted to the censorship of an uneducated public, choosing only such subjects, and treating them only in such ways, as would prove acceptable to the masses. This resulted in English "cant," which has become a by-word on the Continent. To quote Professor Schinz further:

The Anglo-Saxons, in trying to keep from the masses ideas which are not generally understood, admit the existence of a sphere of thought above the comprehension of the general public. They thereby concede the value of an independent *élite*. It is remarkable that they pay special attention to the higher literature in France, and write about its papers and periodicals. But an unexpected result is that in this way the literature for the *élite* in France is brought before the general public in America,—for which it was not intended and is not suitable. Hence the severe judgments, from a moral point of view, which are passed upon products of French literature. Such criticism would be right only if these works had been meant for the general public.

In concluding his comment, the editor of the *Dial* says:

When we think of all the restrictions that the nineteenth century has imposed upon English and American literature in the name of morality, when we take into account the stifling atmosphere in which our poets and novelists have for the most part been forced to do their work, we

cannot help feeling that the French have chosen the better path, despite the licentious excesses that have marked its pursuit. For by means of liberty alone, even although attended by license, is ethical advancement possible; and who will contend that the English-speaking world has yet reached anything like finality in its ethical standards?

Is There a Revival of "Intimate and Familiar" Poetry.

The literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. René Doumic, believes that there is real evidence that the poets of the world are forsaking the "nebulous word exercises" and returning to the poetry of intimate, familiar, personal life. We shall soon see the end, he believes, of the symbolists, the impressionists, and the decadents, those versifiers who take interest only in abstractions and hair splitting and regard no one but themselves. The French poets of to-day (he names Emile Despax, Gauthier-Ferrières, Fernand Gregh, Louis Mercier, and Abel Bonnard, are evincing a notable sincerity and love for the familiar fundamental human facts so long neglected by "the poets of intellectual gymnastics." "The winter landscape, a March sky, an April evening, a midsummer night, the languor of autumn,—these can be treated quite differently than the impressionists have done." Human passion, wisdom, modesty,—these are the subjects of the new poets.

Three American Poets of To-Day

Are there no spiritual descendants of Walt Whitman? If so, where are they to-day? One of the younger American poets, Edwin Arlington Robinson, tells us that:

We do not read him very much to-day,
His piercing and eternal cadence rings
Too pure for us,—too powerfully pure,
Too lovingly triumphant and too large:
But there are some that hear him, and they know
That he shall sing to-morrow for all men,
And that all time shall listen.

Elaborating this theme (in an article in the September *Atlantic*, to which we have already alluded in these pages), Miss May Sinclair observes:

If ever a man had a message to the youth of his country that man was Whitman. If America was ever to bring forth American poets, of that temper they were to be. First of all, they were to create a new form for the new spirit; new rhythms and no rhymes.

It is very natural, this writer continues, that such a gospel proved a blessed relief to the young poet who heard it for the first time.

Never again in your life to have to think of a rhyme to God. And yet to be a poet, a great poet. And never to have to bother about your subject, but to plunge your arms elbow deep into the bran-pie of the universe, and whatever you drew you drew a prize, for you could make a poem out of it. For the poetry was there, staring you quite rudely in the face till you recognized it, here, there, everywhere. There was no top or bottom to that subject; whichever end it chose to sit on, it was always right side up. Never in the history of literature was such a rich prospect offered to the tyro on such easy terms.

How is it that Walt Whitman has absolutely no following among the young poets of to-day? For, says Miss Sinclair:

The young American poets of to-day are, as far as form goes, anything but revolutionary; they are the born aristocrats of literature, careful of form, and fastidious to a fault in their choice of language. So far from being "Sansculottes," they are most particular about the arrangement of their draperies, many of them preferring the classic mode to any other. They refuse to be hail fellow well met with every subject, and are aware of the imperishable value of selection.

The three poets who stand out, either in individuality or special strength of their art, in this country, to-day, says Miss Sinclair, are William Vaughn Moody, Edwin Arlington Robinson, and Ridgely Torrence.

They are all three rich in imagination, but Mr. Moody is distinguished by his mastery of technique; Mr. Robinson by his psychological vision, his powerful human quality; Mr. Torrence by his immense, if as yet somewhat indefinite, promise. The three are so different in kind that it would have been hard to find any standard of comparison but for this happy idea of Walt Whitman. They are alike in their difference from him, in their care for the things he scorned, their scorn for his indiscriminate ransacking of creation. They find that, after all, existence needs a deal of editing. For existence is not life, any more than fact is truth. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all they ever knew or that they care to know. They are one, too, in their detachment,—an attitude remarkable in poets like Mr. Moody and Mr. Torrence, so plastic to the lyric impulse. They have avoided personal pathos, and in all their works you will not find the slightest suggestion of the imperturbable and indestructible ME. How different from Walt Whitman!

Mr. Moody's poetry, this writer continues, shows him to be "the sincere lover of his country, passionately critical of her behavior and her mood." He is "an exile in New York, hungering for the beautiful and spiritual lands." The writer highly praises his stately style, which she characterizes as a "pageantry of Shelley phrases embroidered upon purple." He is the poet of reaction and revolt,—reaction "against the

tendencies of his time, revolt against the material immensities."

Mr. Robinson is a poet of another world and another spirit. His verse consists largely of lyrics and ballads, although there are psychological dramas and other dramatic poems. His message is:

Be true to the truth that lies nearest to you;
true to God, if you have found Him; true to
man; true to yourself; true, if you know no
better truth, to your primal instincts; but at
any cost, be true.

As for Mr. Torrence, he has achieved excellently, but he has not yet found himself or his place in literature. The following lines, in frank imitation of Omar Khayyam, are quoted to show his quality:

Yes, he that wove the skein of Stars
and poured out all the seas that are
Is Wheel and Spinner and the Flax,
and Boat and Steersman and the Star.

What! doubt the Master Workman's hand
because my fleshly ills increase?
No; for there still remains one chance
that I am not His Masterpiece.

Though man or angel judge my life
and read it like an open scroll,
And weigh my heart, I have a judge
more just than any,—my own soul.

It is hard to say, concludes Miss Sinclair, how far these young poets of America are American.

The influence of the Old World is felt in the very fiber of their verse; their music is broken by echoes and airs from the music of the Old World's masters. They are standing at the parting of the ways, listening to the voices of the old and new, uncertain of themselves for very youth.

The Power of Bible Poetry.

"The most striking single phenomenon in all the history of literature,"—this, says J. H. Gardiner (writing in the September *Atlantic*), is the only way to characterize "the persistence of the power of appeal of the Old Testament." This writer analyzes in detail this appeal of Bible poetry and endeavors to account for its persistence. The chief reasons, he declares, are "the concreteness of the language, the strong rhythm and music of the style, and the underlying intensity of feeling." In addition to those inherent qualities, we must not forget the mental qualities of the translators of our authorized editions.

We must take into account the fact that it is throbbing with the earnestness of the great men who in the stress of the Reformation, when England was struggling free from the Church of Rome, wrought out their translations of the

Scriptures. The free translation and circulation of the Bible was a matter of life and death to the men who took part in it; for it will be remembered that it was not until the very end of Elizabeth's reign, and even the beginning of James's, before the struggle against the Church of Rome ended in an assured victory for the forces of Protestantism. — All through the eighty years in which the Authorized Version was coming to its final form men were stirred to the depths of their souls by questions of religion which turned ultimately on the free possession and interpretation of the Bible. Moreover, this was a period in which all writing was musical, and all writers seem to have had the magical power of adding to the meaning of the words the rich and flowing melody which clothed them with the deeper and pervasive meaning of the emotions. It is hard to find a book written in the sixteenth century which shows any relation to the bare and jolting style of so many of our books to-day. To the original translators and to the revisers who followed them we owe the transfer of the strong and moving rhythm of the Hebrew into English, and the enriching of it with the varied but subdued music which gives our Bible its capacity of expressing the deep thoughts of the soul.

The great secret, perhaps, of the power of Hebrew literature over our souls, says Mr. Gardiner, is the fact that it is always in dead earnest.

There is no play-acting here. When one sees or reads Hamlet, or Macbeth, or King Lear, one is absorbed in the distress and suffering; but always behind the absorption is the sense of detachment from real affairs. Unconsciously we feel that we can afford to take part by imagination in the suffering, because after all it is not real. To understand and appreciate the poetry of the Old Testament one must remember that it is always real. The sufferings, or the joy, or the faith are the experience of real men uttering forth the depths of their soul. Their poetry had always the direct and practical purpose of unburdening real feeling: there is no make-believe here.

Some Noteworthy Recent Verse.

In his review of recently written poetry, in the *Dial*, William Morton Payne quotes from Reginald Fanshawe's "Corydon, an Elegy in Memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford" to illustrate the poet's "high seriousness and power of ripe reflection on the deeper meanings of art and life," the following:

He saw life broken, but with steady smile,
Which is the mask of men that only weep,
Facing gray shadows, stooped not to beguile
Clear courage with drugged dreams, or purchase sleep
Painless for haunting inward hurt, too deep,
Ah me! for song's redemption. If but part
He saw, and would too lightly overleap
Time's deep-set boundaries, buoyed by airy art,
For his poor vision's flaw he paid a broken heart.

Mr. Payne believes that the "graceful and delicate fancy, combined with sober reflections of riper years," illustrated by J. Henry Wallis in his recent book of verses entitled "The Cloud Kingdom" is finely illustrated in the following poem entitled "The Sparrow."

Among the carven images
On God's great house of prayer,
A statue of the Virgin is,
And our dear Lord is there.
Close to h's Mother does he lie,
And answers her caress
With loving little hands that try
Against her cheek to press.

A circling aureole has He,
To tell His name to all;
A circling aureole has She
Round her brows virginal;
And on this circlet that She has
A sparrow's nest is made
Of hay and straw and stalks of grass
From street and close conveyed.

It seems as though that nest was there
That He might look on it,
For always is He gazing where
The mother-bird does sit.
And should her little fledglings fall,
Most surely will He know;
And of His love which blesseth all
Some comfort will bestow.

The mystic dove broods over them;
And Angel-faces shine
Around the Star of Bethlehem
Above the Babe divine.
About are fiends with mouths awry
And twisted faces wild;
But safe from them the nest is by
The Mother and her Child.

The sparrows fly into the street
'Mid turmoil, s'n, and shame;
Unheeded by the crowds they meet,
Who care not whence they came;
Who know not of the nest that is
In the Angel-land above,
Beside the Holy Presences,
Beneath the brooding Dove.

But it may be that unto some
Who love each living thing,
And smile to see the sparrows come,
A happy thought they bring.
And as to their high home they go,
A child with upward glance
May see their nest, and her face glow
With Heavenly radiance.

He quotes, also, Nathan Haskell Dole's "Building of the Organ" to show the fine imagination and stately movement of this poet.

Hark! like a golden thread of sound aerial
A plaintive cadence from the Organ steals;
It trembles, rises, floats away ethereal!
The Soul in silent prayer devoutly kneels!

Then comes a change: a crash of chords rolls
thundering
And shakes the windows in their leaded panes;
It thrills the throng who listen breathless-wondering.
To hear the splendour of the sequent strains.

From out the chaos of the weird prophetic
Emerges like the crystal Light of Life
A fervid theme, spontaneous, poetical,
That sings of strenuous Victory won from
Strife.

With deeper tones the same great theme euphonious
Ensues enmeshed in woof of woven sounds,
Thus grows the Fugue; a splendid web harmonious
With a whole world of Beauty in its bounds.

Miss Louise Morgan Sill, the sale of
whose latest book of poems, "In Sun and
Shade," has been referred to as an evidence
that there is "no modern slump in poetry,"
has written "no more representative poem"
than the following:

Soft air, soft fountains, warmed with sun
And thrilling to their overflow,
Where red and white the marbles gleam,
And mould'ring lions crouch and dream
Of deeds forgotten long ago.

And near lived Juliet,—passionate
With love and sorrow,—neither child
Nor woman, beautiful and doomed
What showers of almond-buds have bloomed
Since love that loyal soul beguiled!

Now, where she dwelt, gay dancers turn
With tripping steps to a guitar,
Oblivious of the spirit sweet
Who haunts the garden and the street,
Or trims her lamp in yonder star.

Yet what are marbles, rich and worn,
And what is all Verona's pride
Of pompous power and holy art
To that enraptured, tragic heart
That lived for love and for love died?

Lilt of guitar and fountain's song,
Your music haunts me, and the breath
Of almond-blossoms brings to me
Verona's fragrant memory
Of love that died and smiled at death.

One of the finest of Clinton Scollard's recent verse is his tribute (in *Munsey's*) to the sea in the following lines, which are entitled "A Sea Thrall":

The murmur and the moaning of the sea,
They master me;
I am the serf of sound,
Bondslave to aural beauty grave or gay;
Happy to be so bound,
I hang upon the lyric tides that sway
Night's swimming satellite of ice and fire
Compacted, and although I flee away,
Upon the falcon pinions of desire,
Into the wood's most secret sanctuary,

Or hide amid the mountain's mightiest rocks,
Where, in a mood maniacal, the wind
Mouths like old doddering Lear, and mocks and
mocks

At all of lower earth, I may not find
Escape from those vast fugues that veer and
vary

As do the moods and mazes of the mind.
Yea, I am thrall complete
(Finding the thralldom sweet)
To thee, to thee,
O all-embracing and most sovereign sea!

Bliss Carman has done a noble thing in reminding us that the American thrush is as deserving as the English lark of poets' tribute. He pays this tribute in the following, which he has called "Pan in the Catskills":

They say that he is dead, and now no more
The reedy syrx sounds among the hills,
When the long summer heat is on the land.
But I have heard the Catskill thrushes sing,
And therefore am incredulous of death,
Of pain and sorrow and mortality.

In those blue cañons, deep with hemlock shade,
In solitudes of twilight or of dawn,
I have been rapt away from time and care
By the enchantment of a golden strain
As pure as ever pierced the Thracian wild,
Filling the listener with a mute surmise.

At evening and at morning I have gone
Down the cool trail between the beech-tree boles,
And heard the haunting music of the wood
Ring through the silence of the dark ravine,
Flooding the earth with beauty and with joy
And all the ardors of creation old.

And then within my pagan heart awoke
Remembrance of far-off and fabled years
In the untarnished sunrise of the world,
When clear-eyed Hellas in her rapture heard
A slow mysterious piping wild and keen
Thrill through her vales, and whispered, "It is
Pan!"

Among the finest things called forth by the calamity to San Francisco is Joaquin Miller's impressions as from his home in Oakland he saw the city burning after the earthquake. The poem appeared in the *Sunset Magazine*.

Such darkness, as when Jesus died!
Then sudden dawn drove all before.
Two wee brown tomtits, terrified,
Flashed through my open cottage door;
Then instant out and off again
And left a stillness like to pain,—
Such stillness, darkness, sudden dawn
I never knew or looked upon!

This ardent Occidental dawn
Dashed San Francisco's streets with gold.
Just gold and gold to walk upon,
As he of Patmos sang of old.
And still, so still, her streets, her steepes,
As when some great soul silent weeps;
And oh, that gold, that gold that lay
Beyond, above the tarn, brown bay!

And then a bolt, a jolt, a chill,
 And Mother Earth seemed as afraid;
 Then instant all again was still,
 Save that my cattle from the shade
 Where they had sought firm rooted clay,
 Came forth loud lowing, glad and gay,
 Knee-deep in grasses to rejoice
 That all was well, with trumpet voice.

Not so yon city—darkness, dust,
 Then martial men in swift array,
 Then smoke, then flames, then great guns thrust
 To heaven, as if pots of clay,—
 Cathedral, temple, palace, tower,—
 An hundred wars in one wild hour!
 And still the smoke, the flame, the guns,
 The piteous wail of little ones!

The mad flame climbed the costly steep,
 But man, defiant, climbed the flame.
 What battles where the torn clouds keep!
 What deeds of glory in God's name!
 What sons of giants,—giants, yea,—
 Or beardless lad or veteran gray.
 Not Marathon nor Waterloo
 Knew men so daring, dauntless, true.

Three days, three nights, three fearful days
 Of death, of flame, of dynamite.
 Of God's house thrown a thousand ways;
 Blown east by day, blown west by night—
 By night? There was no night. Nay, nay,
 The ghoulish flame lit nights that lay
 Crouched down between this first, last day.
 I say those nights were burned away!

And jealousies were burned away,
 And burned were city rivalries,
 Till all, white crescenting the bay,
 Were one harmonious hive of bees.
 Behold the bravest battle won!
 The City Beautiful begun:
 One solid San Francisco, one,
 The fairest sight beneath the sun.

Among verse with pure literature for its subject, there is an especially noteworthy series of six sonnets on Shakespeare's heroines in a recent issue of the *Outlook*. The poet, the Very Rev. Charles W. Stubbs, dean of Ely, gives us the following on *Miranda* of "The Tempest":

O most admired Miranda! peerless maid,
 All child in wonder's sweet simplicity,
 Brave eyes, like water flashing back the sky,
 Blue and translucent: here in this island glade
 A very queen to him thy father bade
 By Ariel's magic to thy feet that he
 With tribute of his crown might down thee,
 And Prosper's wrongs through Love should thus
 be paid.
 O brave new world, transformed by Love's
 strong power
 To work such miracles! yea, in Love's name
 Let lovers all—where'er their Fortunate
 Isle,—
 Still cry "Amen!" upon that golden hour
 When Ferdinand her prince and lover came,
 Drawn to the wonder of Miranda's
 smile.

THE "INDUSTRY" OF LETTERS AT THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

"TILL we shall have taught them how to read, one salient superiority of monkeys over men will remain in the fact that the former do not produce literature. By not doing so, they escape many annoyances, such as the weary quest for rare adjectives, writer's cramp, cerebral anemia and long waits in editorial ante-chambers." So writes M. Henri d'Almeras in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels). This exordium is in keeping with the whole tone of the article, the general trend of which goes to show that "graphomania" and "rhetorica morbus" are among the most malignant diseases of to-day and are comparable in all their symptoms to the mental vices which characterize fools and idiots. Says M. d'Almeras:

How is this dangerous folly, which we term the literary vocation, produced and developed? Fathers of families, who generally deplore the evil, are mainly, through their own imprudence in educating their children, responsible. A spoilt child whose vacuous expressions and infantile

nonsense are repeated to family friends, soon becomes infected, once he reaches the age of discretion, with the notion that he is not as other children of men. From the age of fifteen to twenty, he serves his apprenticeship in "Letters" by devouring all the poetry and prose he can lay his hands on. When he receives his degree, he is prepared to perform the most wonderful mental gymnastics in literature, producing a variety of styles imitated from great authors, with the object of demonstrating what he can do. He is everybody except himself. Once he appears in print, he adopts the literary pose and manner, allows his hair to grow long, affects certain imposing gestures and is proud of a peculiar "romanticism" in his way of dressing. Thus one will recognize among a crowd of modern literary youths,—about to arrive,—certain distinct and unmistakable mannerisms which belong to distinguished men of letters who have long since come into their own. The vulgar, boastful journalist is in certain respects the "non-com" of literature just as the esthete is its portiff. No more destructive being exists than this latter, before whose ruthless criticism even the most sacrosanct names must give way. . . . It would be as well if young men in setting out on the thorny paths of literature

would learn the lesson that the path of mediocrity assures a greater financial success than the more arduous road of classicism. No young writer should be discouraged. With patience he will in the end find his public, no matter how barren he may be in style, ideas and taste, for the public no longer exercises discrimination and is generally about up to the standard of what it admires. . . . Modesty, above all, is the most dangerous quality a débutant can be affected with, since it paralyzes all his efforts and deprives him of those rewards which fall so easily to the aspirant who is well equipped with effrontery and the ability to advertise himself. To the colossal vanity of modern writers must be added the gift of salesmanship, the art of palming off a manuscript, to say nothing of that inestimable self-confidence which enables the most ignorant to avow himself competent to undertake the highest kind of work. . . . If you will take my advice, young writer, here it is: be mediocre,—cleverly mediocre,—and you will gain both money and a public.

In the same review, M. Henri Davignon, in the course of an article entitled "Literature and Honest Folk," questions whether the modern "public" attributed to any given

author is an artificial or genuine one. In his opinion honest folk no longer exist in regard to literature. He says:

Having lost their influence upon writers and their works, they have forfeited their right to existence. They have no further say as to what shall be the criterion, but assist at the triumph of fantasy and fashion, powerless and speechless. The truth is that the public and the authors have broken off an alliance which was profitable to both, the result being that there is now no such thing as a literary standard. The only gauge as to the value of a literary work to-day is the sociological interest it possesses for the public, and, this being so, the market is forever flooded with works in which the question of divorce, the sexual problem, and the emptiness of religious belief are, before everything else, in evidence. The death of genuine criticism has rendered genuinely good work impossible, and many of the "great" writers of to-day owe their fame to the fact that there are no longer conscientious critics. The remedy is in the public's own hands. The real future of literature depends upon whether they are satisfied to be imposed upon at the present with its pretence, or whether they are bold enough to strike for reform.

INDIA AND THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, Secretary of State for India, in his recent stirring speech in the Commons on the Indian Budget (July 21), declared it as his seasoned opinion that, while certain radical reforms are necessary in Indian administration, on the whole the condition of that great dependency is satisfactory, and that British administration "pursues very steadily and successfully the greatest happiness of the greatest number." As to political conditions in the peninsula, Mr. Morley said: "Every one,—soldiers, travelers, and journalists,—they all tell us that there is a new spirit abroad in India." The East Indian is a man, and his humanity is the deepest element in him, and it entitles him to be treated by Englishmen as a man. But he is also an East Indian, and what is peculiar to his thought and temperament is also to be treated with respect. What Mr. Morley says on this subject is worthy to be commended to all who have to deal with foreign peoples:

In all that I have said I shall not be taken to indicate for a moment that I dream that you can transplant British institutions wholesale into India. That is a fantastic and ludicrous dream. Even if it could be done, it would not be good for India. You have got to adapt your institutions to the conditions of the country where you are planting them. You cannot transplant bodily

the venerable oak of our constitution to India, but you can transplant the spirit of our institutions,—the spirit, the temper, the principles, and the maxims of British institutions.

In the realm of politics, Mr. Morley, on the one hand, opposes universal suffrage for India; on the other hand, he implicitly approves an extension of the representative element in the Legislative Council.

Is British Rule a Curse or a Blessing to India?

The question of whether British rule is good or bad for India has been a subject of discussion for so long, and differences of opinion are so radical, that it would seem impossible for us of the Western world to form an accurate judgment. There can be no doubt of many of the material blessings brought by British rule to India, and, of course, it is not just to attribute to British administration the plagues and famine which have so terribly afflicted the races of Hindustan. There is a Hindu side, however. Ameer Ali, C.L.E., recently a judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, writing in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, reproaches England and Englishmen for their ignorance of and indifference to India's vital interests. English administration and English education, he maintains, have made the

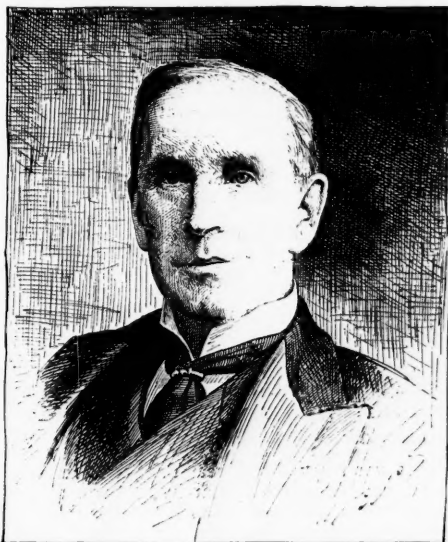
different races of India draw further apart and have even rendered the task of government much more difficult. He is particularly severe on the anomaly of administration which results in the combination, "even in advanced tracts, in one and the same individual, of two distinctly contradictory jurisdictions,—the executive and the judicial."

In some parts of the country it is to the advantage of the people that the executive officer should also exercise the functions of a judge, but in provinces like Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and parts of the Punjab, the system is not only out of harmony with the spirit of the times, but mischievous and irritating, unfair to the officers themselves, and occasioning great hardships to suitors. Apart from the question whether it is right in principle to give to the magistrate who is charged with the preservation of peace and security in a particular locality the power of deciding criminal cases, or to the revenue collector the determination of revenue disputes between the subject and the Crown, there is the further consideration,—does not the system interfere with the efficient discharge of either function? I will give just one instance of how harshly the combination of the two powers in one and the same person works in practice. A criminal case was fixed for trial at the chief town of the district (the Sudder station) on a particular day before the principal magistrate. The defendant duly appeared, but found to his dismay the official had left on tour, fixing the case for another day at another place at a considerable distance from the Sudder station. The defendant proceeded to the latter place, only to find that the magistrate had moved on to another camp. Th's time the defendant could not put in an appearance on the day fixed, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On an application to the High Court the case was transferred for trial by another officer at the Sudder station. In his explanation the magistrate submitted that in discharge of his executive duties he had to move about the district. His court was thus as ambulatory as his office!

An Indictment of British Rule.

A bitter indictment of the entire British administration of Indian affairs is given in a letter recently received from a REVIEW reader, a Hindu by birth, now living in this country. This learned gentleman believes that British government influence has affected the American press in the matter of reports about India. It is impossible, he declares, to know what the Hindus think unless one understands the Hindu language. Moreover, Hindus, being Asiatics, are averse to making a fuss in another language, and they actually keep silent until they have been worked up to a pitch where their actions, not their words, shall be eloquence. There was no real Indian animosity to Lord Curzon, declares this correspondent.

The real cause of discontent "is the habit-



THE HON. JOHN MORLEY.
(Secretary of State for India.)

ual plunder of India, both directly and indirectly, by John Bull."

The real cause of India's uprising is the willful destruction of Hindu industry by English capitalists, and utter disregard of Indian customs, manners, institutions, and traditions. The overbearing conduct of Englishmen in India as a whole, the contemptuous treatment accorded to natives, the ravishing of Indian women by brutal Tommy Atkins, and the monopolizing of everything good in the land by Anglo-Indian is the real cause of discontent. As a matter of fact, the people of India found out the mistake of trusting Europeans long ago, and an effort was being made to make the people understand the mistake. The discontent is therefore due to that oppression which a government by foreigners always penetrates for its selfish ends and its own permanent security, in name of civilization and in name of the good of the people it governs,—which is a mortifying tantalization itself.

The great contribution of Japan to Orientals, concludes this writer, is not changing Asia's mental attitude. A recurrence of the mutiny of 1857, he declares, is impossible. Referring to the recent division of the province of Bengal into two parts, despite the protests of the inhabitants, this writer continues:

The war to be waged against England will be economic and moral. Boycotting against the English manufactured goods has begun. Bengal has taken the lead, and the whole of India is unanimously helping it—a sign of organized resistance, indeed, which may lead to consequences which nobody can foretell.

As to the future, he has this to say:

The ideal of young men of India to-day is the establishment of a free and separate state, the United States Republic of India, corresponding with existing areas, administrations and chiefships, each with its local independence, cemented together by a common flag, common interest, common language, and absolutely free from the English yoke.

Is the End of Britain's India. Empire Near?

A graphic survey of England's domination of Hindustan and its multifarious races, by Dr. Goldwin Smith, appears in the *North American Review* (the first issue as a semi-monthly). What has English rule done for India? Dr. Smith echoes Mr. Morley's words:

India was rescued by Great Britain from murderous and devastating anarchy; though at the time she was plundered by official corruption of a good deal of the wealth which, being poor though gorgeous, she could ill afford to lose. She has since enjoyed general peace and order; both, we may be sure, to a far greater extent than she otherwise would have done. The deadly enmity between her races and religions has been controlled and assuaged. The foreign establishments, civil and military, though highly paid, have been small for the population, and the civil administration has been, in recent times, what Oriental administrations never are, perfectly incorrupt. The army, unlike the rabble armies of native princes, has been kept under strict discipline. Evil customs have been suppressed; trade and manufactures have been fostered; education, science, hygiene have been introduced, imperfectly it may be, but still introduced, which otherwise they would hardly have been.

What will bring an end to British supremacy? This is Dr. Smith's answer:

British Empire in India is in no danger of being brought to an end by a Russian invasion. It does not seem to be in much danger of being brought to an end by internal rebellion. Yet it must end. Such is the decree of nature. In that climate British children cannot be reared. No race can forever hold and rule a land in which it cannot rear its children. In what form the end would come it has hitherto been impossible to divine. "By accident" was the only reply which one who had held high office in India could make to such a question on that subject. Since this reawakening of the East, a more definite source of possible disturbance may be said to loom. In encouraging Japan to go to war, Lord Lansdowne may have done something which was far from his intention, and of which he did not dream. He may have inadvertently pressed the button of fate.

The Kitchener Policy in India.

Viewed in the light of events so vividly set forth in G. W. Forrest's article on "The Government of India," in a recent issue of

Blackwood's, and also the detailed account given in a later issue of that publication, evidently by one well posted in his subject, of the controversy between Lords Curzon and Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick, formerly the War Secretary of the British Cabinet, which ended in the acceptance of Lord Kitchener's plans for Indian reform and the resignation of Lord Curzon, the latest development reported from India in this connection is interesting.

Lord Kitchener, in one of his minutes replying to the strictures of Lord Curzon on his plan of reorganization and general reform, said that "no needed reform can be initiated, no useful measure can be adopted, without being subject to vexatious and, for the most part, unnecessary criticism, not merely as regards the financial effect of the proposals, but also as to the desirability or necessity, from the purely military point of view."

Following the episodes above referred to, and only a brief interval after the disagreement between these two distinguished men, comes a report of Lord Kitchener's probable transfer, apparently as a move in Liberal English politics, to the chief command in Ireland. English statesmen of the two great parties differ as to the wisdom of the officially approved Kitchener policy calling for prompt and aggressive measures in connection with additional frontier defenses throughout British India, but it has been heartily indorsed, thus far, by many British officials on the ground, both civil and military,—men who need and expect protection against offensive operations, either within or without the borders. This attitude of residents having personal property and other vital interests at stake is not surprising when the situation, as it now exists, is examined, even cursorily. The comparatively defenseless condition of nearly all military stations in India, for example, has frequently been brought to the notice of the civil authorities, yet little has been really done toward substantial improvement.

The lessons taught at Meerut, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, in 1857, have been pointed out again and again, and plans for providing adequate protection and refuge for women and children in case of sudden attack from possible rebels and insurgents have been carefully considered and dismissed. "Fortified posts" and other plans have been put forth. The fact remains, however, that a cunningly devised and swiftly executed outbreak, as matters now stand, would find the troops and civil residents in and near several large cantonments nearly if not quite as

unready and at the mercy of mutineers or angry natives as were those of half a century ago.

To control the whole of British India, with a population, almost entirely native, of 231,000,000, there is now available, on paper, 2,733 British officers with British regiments and 70,905 British soldiers. The native army, under British surveillance, with 2,168 British officers and 153,000 natives, supplements the British total, making an aggregate force, according to the latest official reports, of 4,901 British officers and 223,986 men, all told, to restrain from violence and disorder some 230,000,000 or more of none-too-friendly natives. No one really knows what the average native of India thinks of British rule,—or any other subject,—but it is safe to say that, as conquerors, the whites are deemed intruders, to be forced out if and when possible.

The official figures given above represent the actual present peace-footing strength for India. Deduct at least one-fifth from the given strength of officers, to allow for the absence of those on detailed or staff duty, and on sick or ordinary leave, and debit a similar percentage for men in hospital, prison, at the hill stations and en route to and from England, and it thus becomes apparent that the actual force of British troops available at any time for purposes of protection or aggressive operations scales down to about 4,000 British officers and 180,000 men.

It can readily be seen how this state of affairs results when applied to cantonment service. Leaving out of consideration such fortified and fairly equipped cities as Calcutta, which has a native population exceeding 1,100,000, there are to be dealt with in any emergency of unrest, treachery, or sedition, 264,000 natives in the city of Lucknow, 208,000 at Delhi, 203,000 at Benares, 197,000 at Cawnpore, and 188,000 at Agra. Other populous centers, over 100,000, include Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Poona, Bareilly, Nagpur, Srinagar, Surat, Meerut, and Karachi.

To combat or restrain these groups there are numerous small garrisons, partly British, partly native. The word "small" is used advisedly, for, considered with reference to numerical efficiency for the purpose intended, they are insignificant. Their normal superiority for ordinary active service, arising to a considerable degree from the possession of modern arms and equipment and a knowledge of strategy and tactics, would count for little in the event of a sudden influx of hostile natives, in the dead of night, with stealthy tread and easily-handled weapons. As in 1857, the intruders would aim to reach a vital part at every thrust and kill their victims, as the record shows, without any semblance of mercy or toleration. Between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. each night, in any military cantonment, the officers and men of the British force, numbering, approximately, from 1,000 or 1,500 to 2,500 avail-

able for instant duty, are resting peacefully after their day's duties on guard, fatigues, practice drill, and marching. Every door and window, except during a storm, is wide open. Officers not on duty, in their quarters, sleep with sword and revolver close at hand. The rifle of every soldier, in his barrack-room, rests at the foot of his cot, unloaded. Scattered here and there throughout the cantonment, under normal conditions, are a few single sentries from the quarter guard of each battalion, battery, and squadron. There are no bright lights in barracks during the night. In every barrack-room containing, say, from sixteen to twenty men, there are usually two flickering oil lamps, easily reached and extinguished. By means of a concerted, silent movement, not necessarily involving more than a small section of a city's native population, the single sentries, approached stealthily from behind, could quickly and easily be stricken down, their guns and ammunition seized, and the men on guard surprised, silenced, and securely fastened up in their quarters.

There would be fighting, struggling, fierce resistance,—a repetition of 1857,—but, without lights and overwhelmed by numbers, what could they do for the time being in self-defense? Even without the connivance or moral support of native troops, or of native servants, every white man, woman, and child, within and beyond the cantonment limits, could,—and doubtless would,—be sacrificed before the lapse of an hour. Retribution, a terrible retribution, would follow, naturally, but that would not bring back valuable lives and the prestige inevitably lost among the natives by the occurrence and success. Those who champion a thorough readjustment and strengthening of the Indian garrisons, as well as the Himalayan outposts, Lord Kitchener among the number, are, on the other hand, evidently of the opinion that what has happened may, very reasonably, happen again, on excuse. The next difficulty with native residents or native troops in the cities and surrounding districts, it is widely believed, is not likely to be over a question of violated faith or tradition.

It is much more probable, considering the steady development of native education and knowledge of happenings in the Orient outside of Hindustan, that the Eastern cry for freedom and liberty will be taken up and used as a lever for agitation, with or without force, according to the humor of the agitators and their sympathizers and the attitude of the Indian and home governments. Cogent psychological reasons and the suspicion—well grounded,—that the temporary gain possible by the use of treacherous and mutinous tactics would not effect the financial and commercial advantages of getting the "Sahib's" rupees and provender, have held and now hold the majority of natives to loyalty. They have no love for the "Britisher," no matter how exalted or lowly his position among them.

ANARCHICAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

THAT the crimes which shocked the civilized world during the past few months were the outcome of solely abnormal revolutionary conditions in Russia, has been asserted time and time again by many keen observers of the situation. A German writer, General von Lignitz, in an article in the *Deutsch Revue*, reasserts this point of view with great force. Formerly, he declares, the conception of humanity in the Russian Empire was not behind that of western Europe. Alexander II. and Nicholas II. have sought to grace their throne and reign by humane endeavors. The Russian is naturally good-natured.

Revolutionary propaganda, however, and the embitterment caused by numerous assassinations have brought about a material change. Attempts upon life, which involve the sacrifice of multitudes of innocent victims, are made by revolutionists with cynical indifference. The weaker party of the Right, on the other hand, have, in their vain effort to maintain the autocracy and their own special privileges, incited the dregs of the populace to a counter-revolution which registered its brutish deeds at Odessa, Bialystok, and other places. Under the cloak of politics the lowest criminals reaped a rich harvest. Such men also were to profit by the unconditional amnesty demanded by the Duma. Professor Scherbach pertinently inquired whether bomb-throwers who should attempt the life of the Radical deputies Herzenstein and Vinauer could also reckon upon amnesty. An overpowering majority of the Duma demanded the abolition of capital punishment while it was being decreed and most mercilessly carried out by the revolutionists, not only against officials and the military, but against their own confederates if they disobeyed orders or aroused suspicion. A resolution to censure political murder was voted down in the Duma.

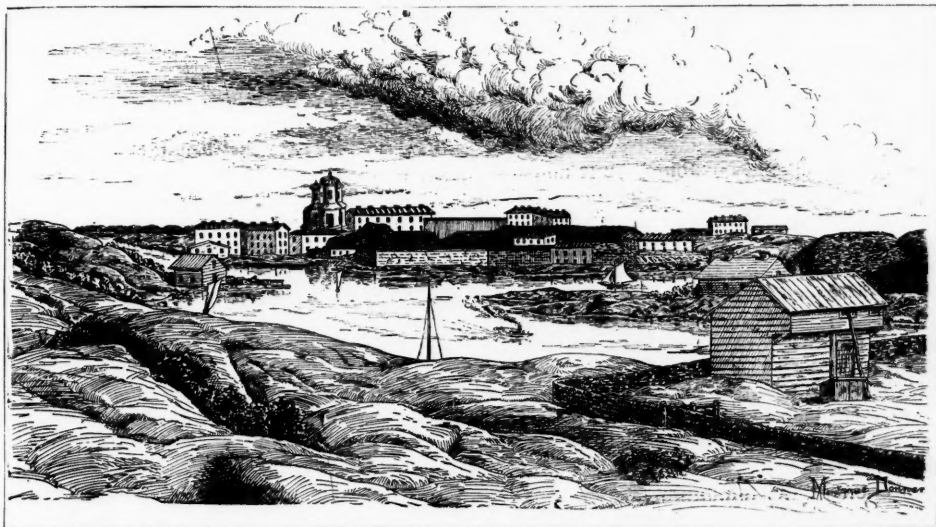
The army,—particularly the Cossacks,—which has largely remained loyal, as well as the courageous police, have made it possible for the government to ignore the Czar's manifesto of October 30, last. Since the issue of this manifesto, it has been officially estimated, to the end of April of the present year, 6,825 persons were exiled without civil trial, and this fact alone would discredit the government in the eyes of the Moderate citizens.

The agrarian disturbances among the hitherto patient and seemingly good-natured peasantry have in a number of places assumed the character of the medieval peasant wars. Nearly two thousand estates have been plundered and destroyed, and the violence of the peasantry found a moral support,—nay, justification,—in the Duma.

Spread of Disaffection in the Army.

It is the condition of affairs in the army which is causing the St. Petersburg government the most anxiety at present. The revolutionary propaganda has already obtained such a hold among the soldiers that not even an additional lump of sugar, an ounce of soap, or the propaganda of the "Black Hundreds," or even the "explanatory" readings of proclamations by the officers, are strong enough to stop the disintegrating process in the army. Not a day passes without signs of disaffection among the soldiers. They usually begin with a demand for a lump of sugar, or a bed-cover, but on the very next day they go over to a rising against the existing régime. A summary of recent mutinies, compiled from official sources, is given in a recent number of the *Mir Bozhe* (St. Petersburg).

On June 1 the waves of agitation had penetrated the ranks of the artillerymen in Osovetz, on the ground of non-payment of the money earned by one company. The other company declared that the Cossacks abused their relatives in the village. Then followed an appeal for an open revolt, which, however, had no success. The ferment among the artillerymen in the Vladi-caucasian camp especially increased, when the under-officers learned that from the provincial jail would be sent away for hard labor the political prisoners,—the under-officers of various regiments. It was decided to release them, and the night of June 13 the 18th mountain battery, cutting the telephone communications, threw themselves on the arsenal, seized the revolvers, the bullets, and the military stores, and began to fire. But they were at once surrounded and disarmed by the Anteropsky regiment. The ferment subsided, but there still exists a great enmity between the Anteropsky regiment and the local detachment. On the night of June 11 the sappers, the mining company, and the artillerymen of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th companies at Batum mutinied. The mutineers were surrounded by troops and the affair ended peacefully enough, thanks to the determination of the artillerymen to cannonade the town in case repressive measures be taken against them. In Kursk take place frequent meetings of soldiers and the movement threatens to assume a more serious aspect. In the camp near Samara, also, a more organized but peaceful strike took place. The Buzuluk regiment and the artillerymen struck work, putting forth political and economical demands. The Cossacks when called out refused to assist the government. The Buzuluk battalion also joined the strikers. On June 13 the movement began in the second Transcaspien light battalion of infantry on account of the transfer of three inferior officers to the disciplinary battalion. On June 16 the ferment increased. Together with the laborers the under-officers called a



A VIEW OF THE FORTRESS OF SVEABORG, WHERE THE RECENT FINNISH MUTINY OCCURRED.

(It is not possible to see all of the seven islands on which the fortress of Sveaborg, in the harbor of Helsingfors, is built, from one point of view, but the view in the illustration, which is taken from the mainland from the rocks above Brunns Park, gives the completest obtainable, a view of the main island on which is situated the Russian Cathedral, the officers' quarters, and the closest and most extended view of the main earthworks in the direction of the Finnish capital.)

meeting where they demanded the removal of the officers and elected from among them a commander of the battalion and other officials. A strike on a big scale occurred at Tamleir in the 7th reserve cavalry regiment. It began in the evening of June 19. On June 30 the most disobedient 3rd division was disarmed by the Moztoisky regiment. The strike went along peacefully to its sixth day, but on the 26th cavalrymen were attacked by the Nyezshinsky dragoons, Cossacks and other troopers. The Cossacks turned back and stopped at a distance. The Nyezshinsky regiment attacked but was beaten back. The Cossacks shot at the infantry and the infantry discharged in the air. The officers of the 7th reserve cavalry regiment fired at their men from an ambushade. As a result of all this, five soldiers of the strikers were wounded, an infantry officer was killed.

The mutiny at Sveaborg, in Kronstadt, and on the cruiser *Pamyat Azova*, is considered very serious by this writer. The mutiny was suppressed, but much blood was spilt. One rear-admiral died of his wounds, several officers were killed, and there is no account yet of the number of under-officers who lost their lives.

The mutiny began quite unexpectedly. There could not be any question here of economic demands. The plan of the uprising was obviously long premeditated, the particulars we do not yet know; but the very possibility of such uprisings is enough evidence of the general dissatisfaction with the old régime, powerless even to keep up discipline in the army.

A Criticism of the Duma.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, criticizes the now defunct Duma for what it did not do, in these words:

The members were, partisans first and partisans after, and they reserved patriotism for the regenerate republic of the future. It was thus that Russia's "best men," imagining that their word was a law unto the nation, declined to utter the sentence of blame which they fancied would have put an end to political murder and pillage and incendiaryism. The whole Russian people would have been the better for this cessation of fruitless bloodshed, of needless hardship, of gratuitous suffering and wantonly inflicted misery. The Russian people, but not the Constitutional Party. Therefore the magic formula was never uttered. On the contrary the opposite formula was pronounced. When the parliament was dissolved the champions of legality, deliberately departing from their position, disavowed their own principles, utterly destroyed the justification for their own existence, and exhorted the nation to break the law. Why? Just in order to score a triumph for their party over the government. And the weal of the nation? Patriotic self-abnegation? The ukase dissolving the Duma was legal enough,—it was only the deputies' appeal to the nation that was unlawful and criminal. Truly a curious picture: the Duma, which in the words of its president, can do no wrong, the Duma which had identified its cause with that of law and order, was now solemnly calling on the people to break the law and to disturb public order.

IMPROVED LIGHTSHIPS.

TO the lay mind it might seem that the one thing needful for a lightship would be the capacity to ride out a storm in safety without dragging her anchors, and that to this end she should be stoutly built and provided with ample cables. But many other factors come in: The boat must not be too costly to build or to maintain; she must be as steady as may be, that her light may not be extinguished, and that it may be seen at as great a distance as possible; and her arrangements should be of such a character that, as far as may be, they will act automatically. Life on a lightship is poor fun at best, and those who have charge of the protection of coastwise traffic are constantly exercising their ingenuity to secure the maximum of protection at the minimum of cost and discomfort.

Recent experiments made on the north-west coast of France and Belgium seem of sufficient interest to have attention called to the main results, as described in a recent number of *Cosmos*. Study of data collected with care at various points shows that the direction of the ground waves is fairly constant, as is also their period of oscillation. While this is less true in the case of light winds, it becomes more and more the case as the force of the wind increases. Hence, to provide stability for a lightship is a simpler matter than for an ordinary vessel,—we may know in advance what to prepare for. While in moderate weather the speed of the waves, their direction, size, and period vary greatly, according to the character of the wind, this is no longer the case when a storm is developed. The direction of the waves is then practically always the same, and their shape becomes uniform and characteristic.

Thus, in the course of experiments carried out at a point off Dunkirk, a fishing boat of about three hundred tons, of heavy construction, was found in heavy weather to roll through an arc of more than 70 degrees. On removing the boat for the purpose of making alterations, it was found that her period of oscillation coincided almost exactly with that of the waves at the point where she had been anchored. The vessel was now provided with bilge-keels, and her weights were shifted so as to cause her rolling to become slower,—as a matter of fact, her period of oscillation was raised from five and a half to eight sec-

onds. As a result, when returned to her anchorage, her maximum arc was now found to be but 33 degrees, and, thanks to the bilge-keels, this was with a far steadier motion than before. In the same way another lightship, belonging to the same locality, was so improved by simple alterations that its maximum rolling arc was reduced from 65 degrees to 40 degrees.

The last-mentioned boat had been constructed at a cost of \$60,000, and was maintained at an annual cost of \$8,000. With the idea of decreasing cost, a new, smaller type of vessel was constructed, with tanks for oil and gas, and so far automatic that she has no crew,—a large lighted buoy, practically. In spite of her small size, her oscillations were comparatively small. For ten years she has served well; were it not for an excessively quick recovery, which prevents the use of a flashing light, she would be thoroughly successful for many localities. Her cost was but \$14,000, and the expense of maintenance is only \$800 per annum. Making use of the results of careful observations upon the size and speed of the swells at one of the roughest points on the Channel coast, a new boat of 340 tons, and carrying a crew, has been constructed, whose maximum roll is only 15 to 20 degrees, and whose pitch does not exceed 15 degrees.

Applying the same careful methods to the construction of the lights themselves, greatly increased efficiency has been obtained for all the newer ships. A steadier boat permits the satisfactory employment of a much more powerful light,—one of double the power that was formerly considered practicable is now the rule. In the larger vessels of the new type a revolving (flashing) light is used, fed with oil-gas from tanks placed low in the hull, and so mounted in the hollow mast that the lantern, with its counterpoise, forms a compound pendulum, supported on a universal-joint arrangement, which permits oscillation in any direction. The pendulum-lantern is so adjusted that its period of oscillation is about one and one-half times that of the lightship itself. As a consequence, although the mechanism is so arranged that a maximum arc of swing for the lantern of about 25 degrees is provided for within its case, the actual maximum so far observed has never exceeded five or six degrees.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

Social and Economic Topics.—In the first issue of the *American Magazine* under the management of the Phillips Publishing Company, Mr. William Allen White, one of the editors, contributes a readable essay, entitled "The Partnership of Society." In this "sermon," as Mr. White's colleagues are pleased to style his contribution, the brilliant author of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" lays emphasis on the pre-eminent law of service as the first of social commandments.—Mr. Edwin Markham writes with indignation in the October *Cosmopolitan* of what he terms "Child Wrecking in the Glass Factories," describing the noisome conditions under which boys in great numbers are still employed in American glass works, although the feasibility of using machinery in their stead has long been fully demonstrated in more than one of the leading glass plants of the country.—In the *Century Magazine*, Mr. Robert Bennett Bean has a thoughtful article on "The Training of the Negro."—Mr. Allan L. Benson discusses in *Appleton's Magazine* for October certain phases of the question of public ownership that have commonly been ignored by those who have undertaken to enlighten the public on this problem. Observation in Germany and other countries has led to the conclusion that, whatever the wage of the worker, it amounts, approximately, only to the cost of living. The expectation that public ownership, if introduced in this country, would effect a saving in the cost of living will not, in Mr. Benson's opinion, be realized, since there are always "more men seeking jobs than there are jobs seeking men." It may be expected, therefore, that wages will be kept down nearly to the cost of living.—Mr. Burton J. Hendrick continues "The Story of Life Insurance" in *McClure's*, and President Paul Morton, of the Equitable, and President Charles A. Peabody, of the Mutual Life, contribute brief articles to the October number of the *Metropolitan*.

Municipal Affairs.—In *McClure's* for October, Mr. George K. Turner describes the evolution of the present unique government of Galveston, Texas, which he accurately epitomizes as "a business corporation."—"The Future Development of Washington City" is the subject of a well-informed article by Glenn Brown, in *Appleton's Magazine*.—In the *Cosmopolitan*, ex-Mayor James D. Phelan outlines the "Rise of the New San Francisco," his article being illustrated from architects' plans of buildings projected to take the places of those destroyed in the great fire of April, last.—Mr. Charles Henry White contributes to *Harper's* an interesting account of his journeyings in Boston, together with a series of his own etchings, several of which quite resemble street scenes in European towns.—In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, following the lead of Mr. Henry James,

gives a chapter of his impressions of "New York After Paris."—An article full of suggestions to the police departments of American municipalities is that entitled "The Dog Police of European Cities," by William G. Fitz-Gerald, in the *October Century*. The efficiency attained by these auxiliaries of the European police, as attested by the photographs accompanying Mr. Fitz-Gerald's article, is indeed remarkable.

Character Studies.—"The Human Side of the Czar" is the subject of an illuminating article by Amalia Küssner Coudert, in the *Century*. A few years ago Mrs. Coudert painted a miniature of the Czar and was privileged to see and know him as he is at home in the private apartments of the Winter Palace, with his family about him.—In the October *Lippincott's* appears the first of three papers by Wolf von Schierbrand on "The Kaiser's Family Life."—*McClure's* for October has an article by Lincoln Steffens on Ben B. Lindsey, the famous judge of the Juvenile Court at Denver.—"A Boss Tamer in Ermine" is the somewhat picturesque title given to a sketch of Justice Gaynor, of the New York Supreme bench, by James Creelman, in *Pearson's*.—Poultny Bigelow writes in *Harper's* on "The Last of a Great Sultan" the twenty-fifth of his illustrious dynasty in Brunei, of the Malay Archipelago. It is a curious fact that, although the name Borneo is but a corruption of Brunei, as Mr. Bigelow points out, yet few maps show the existence of this empire over which his Imperial Highness rules at the advanced age of eighty-three.—In the *Metropolitan Magazine*, William P. Hazen tells the story of "Ninger, the King of Counterfeiters," who for years baffled the United States Secret Service agents.

The Rio Conference and Its Issues.—In the magazine number of the *Outlook* (New York) for October appears an illustrated article on "The Western World in Conference," by Sylvester Baxter. In this article Mr. Baxter, who went to Rio as the special representative of the *Outlook* at the Pan-American Conference, gives an excellent description of the city itself, of the spectacles connected with the opening sessions of the conference, and of the famous session held in honor of Secretary Root on July 31.—One of the principal topics discussed at the conference, namely, the forcible collection of international debts, is made the subject of a paper in the October *Atlantic*, by Dr. John H. Latané. This writer admits that the question is one of the most perplexing and troublesome in the whole range of modern diplomacy. He finds that international law, as at present recognized, furnishes no clear rules on the subject, and that the opinions of states differ. In his opinion there can be no solution of the question in the near

future, except through treaty agreements. Since the United States has ratified the pecuniary-claims convention adopted by the International American Conference held at Mexico, we are under no obligations to countenance any measures for coercing the collection of pecuniary claims against any American state which is willing to arbitrate.

Historical and Reminiscent.—An account of the capture of Washington City by the British in 1814, as preserved in the diaries and family letters of Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, appears in the October number of *Scribner's*. The manuscript has been edited by Gaillard Hunt from the collection of Mrs. Smith's grandson, J. Henley Smith.—In *Appleton's* for October, Mr. R. T. Halsey offers "A Glimpse of Paul Revere and the Colonial Silversmiths." The patriot Revere, whom Longfellow has immortalized in his famous poem, was well known as a Boston silversmith and engraver long before the war of the Revolution and his part in it had sent his fame abroad.—In the October *Harper's*, Mr. S. H. M. Byers recounts the now all but forgot'en story of the last slave ship to bring captives into the United States. This was the *Clotilde* that was run into Mobile Bay one dark night in 1859, its cargo of slaves being "dumped off into the canebrakes and left, some to be picked up and sold, some to wander about and starve, and some to die of homesickness." Mr. Byers has recently interviewed several of the survivors of this ill-

fated shipwreck, and the story that he tells is by no means lacking in the element of human interest.—Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis continues his entertaining tales of American heroes, "The Story of Andrew Jackson," in the *Cosmopolitan*, and "The Romance of Aaron Burr," in *Pearson's*.—In the field of very recent history, Mr. C. P. Connolly contributes to the October *McClure's* the third installment of his graphically written "Story of Montana."—In *Appleton's* Howard Flanagan tells the romantic story of the search for a lost mine and a buried treasure in Kentucky,—a quest a century and a half old.

The Tales of Travelers.—Under the title "Khiva from the Inside," Langdon Warner continues, in the October *Century*, his narrative of personal experience begun in the September number. His article abounds in descriptions of the quaint and out-of-the-way customs which are native to this one corner of the world that has remained almost to the present moment virtually unknown to our Western civilization.—Edward Penfield's "Between Towns in Spain," as illustrated by the author in the October *Scribner's*, gives an intimate account of the experiences to be met with by the modern traveler in isolated portions of "poor old tired-out Spain."—"The Strangest Corner of England" is the term that Robert Shackleton applies to the Scilly Islands, and his illustrated account of what he has seen there, in the October *Harper's*, goes far to justify the phrase.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

A French View of the Pan-American Conference.—An anonymous writer opens a recent issue of *Correspondant* with the first installment of an article on the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-American Policy, apropos of the Rio Janeiro Conference. The United States, says the writer, has resolved to establish its leadership in the entire American continent, and since the disappearance of the imperial régime in Brazil no power in South America is strong enough to resist the Yankees. The application of the Monroe Doctrine to South America is not without interest to Europeans, since the Americans have thought they could take part in the Algeiras Conference and meddle in an affair exclusively European, and have they not already interfered in other affairs which have nothing whatever to do with the New World, such as the case of the Jews at Kishinev, the question of Asia Minor, etc.? This protecting power of the United States over the South American continent is not one of principle but of interest, for the Americans require new markets. The Chinese have boycotted them, and Japan does not like their "humbug, bluff, puff, fuss." The Latin republics of South America are rich, and, as they have so few industries of their own, will be excellent markets for American manufactures.

The Pan-American Conference.—A Belgian View.—The Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has been an actual triumph for the United States. North America has seen Latin American suspicions dissipated by the full light of international inquiry. Latin America feared the

strong hand of the elder sister. Political busybodies had talked of a "slow absorption" into the greater body. All that is now over with. The United States has no interest adverse to the autonomy of the lesser republics. To lay hand upon the autonomy would be to excite enmity that would better be avoided. No one can foresee the consequences of such action. It might mean the dismemberment of active political bodies. The ties existing, or to exist, between the states ought to be sufficiently supple to permit the normal development of each one of the republics in the way best fitted to its strength and to its natural resources. Only by just means can be obtained the harmony which ought to lead the Americas to supreme heights, the highest planes attainable by nations. It cannot be denied that the tightening of the ties between the sister republics will arm the new world fearfully for the field of the world's political economy. United and agreed as to their plans, the Americas will make competition difficult, if not impossible. Industrial and commercial Europe will have to see to it that she is prepared for the struggle to come. Can she forget her quarrels, her hatred, her spite? She must, if she would hold her ground in intellectual development, for she will be able to do that only by reconciling her interests with imperative conditions. And even then she will be able to do it only by working her vital forces to their full power. We ought to hope, ardently, for her success. But we know our limitations; we recall the past. We know that there are times when the higher and better interests are sacrificed. It is not impossible that Europe will be lost

through the traditionalism which was once her political force. For she may not understand that this is a new era; that for new times we need new minds, new spirits, and illumination; that we need clear sight; that we need energy; and that we need indomitable courage.

A New Coöperative Commonwealth.—A most interesting contribution to *Onze Eeuw* is that which deals with Dr. van Eeden's attempt to establish a coöperative community at a place called Walden in Holland. Dr. van Eeden is a well-known man and a philosopher; therefore, when he adopts socialistic ideas he affords to laymen and others much food for reflection. Dr. van Eeden asserts, as many have done before him, that interest on capital is unfair; if a man lends money to start a business, it is unjust on his part to take a share of the profit. He has accordingly purchased a large piece of land in Walden, and has created a coöperative community which now comprises fifty-four persons. At the outset Dr. van Eeden was fortunate, for a lady who owned an adjoining estate gave her land to the community. As profits come in, the founder proposes to utilize them in the purchase of another estate on which to start another community. In the course of time there will be many such communities, all affiliated to one which will be the chief. The development of this idea is naturally being watched with the greatest interest.

Progressive Features of the French Church Encyclical.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) prints the Italian version of the much-discussed Encyclical of Pius X. on the education of the clergy. Liberals and Protestants have been so occupied in denouncing as reactionary the regulations laid down concerning the prevailing "spirit of insubordination and independence" that they have overlooked the equally important paragraphs admitting that "in many dioceses the number of priests is far superior to the needs of the faithful," and urging the bishops in consequence to much greater circumspection in admitting candidates to holy orders. This pontifical direction, if acted on, ought to remedy many of the abuses now prevailing in the Church in Italy.

The Growth of the English Automobile Industry.—"Cygnus" gossips pleasantly, in the *Fortnightly* (London) for September, about the present and future of motor-cars. He says: "In June, 1904, the number of motor-cars registered under the Motor Car Act was 18,840, and that of motor-cycles 2203; the licenses to drive issued were 54,169. Mr. Worby Beaumont, whose authority stands very high, forecasted the British output between September, 1905, and September, 1906, at £4,000,000." "Cygnus" hopes that electricity will supersede all other methods of driving motor-cars. He says: "It is quite conceivable that the idea embodied in the Krieger system, which is actually at work, that a car may be driven by electricity, generated by a separate engine on the car, may be simplified and worked economically. If that time comes, the petrol-driven car will become as obsolete as the pack-horse." This, of course, is the fond dream of those who pin their faith on Edison's storage battery.

Social Misery in Belgium.—It is a sad picture which Erik Givskov draws, in the *Contemporary Review* (London) for September, of home industry and peasant farming in Belgium: "We have in Flanders a country inhabited by peasant farmers, a country the prodigious crops of which are unequaled anywhere in Europe. And if the peasants, men or women, have some spare time, they are at it for long hours working in some home industry or other. Coöperation has been put within their reach, and coöperation dairies as well as coöperative stores are rapidly filling the country. Still, the people who produce all the riches of Flanders are only in exceptional cases well off, much oftener starving. And even here the workers turn their back on an agriculture which cannot feed them; an enormous proportion of the men who live in the district are not working on the land, but go away to work in other callings or in other countries. Consequently the farmers cannot find laborers, and even here, even in Flanders, land goes out of cultivation and is laid out as pasture. Even here the flight from the land is in full swing. It may be disguised by the fact that so many who do not earn their living from the land live in the country districts, but it is nevertheless a fact which reveals itself in the decrease in the area grown with corn and the increase in the area cultivated for fodder. The cause of all this evil is to be found in the social condition of Flanders, which denies the workers access to the land. No communal lands being available, and all the land being held in private ownership, the price of land must necessarily be very high in such a densely populated country, where the workers will throng around any plot of vacant land in a cut-throat competition."

To Nationalize Marconigraphy.—Mr. Henricker Heaton, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for September, on wireless telegraphy and Mr. Marconi, tells how the new premier of New Zealand wired from mid-Atlantic to the British Postmaster-General in London, urging the adoption of penny postage to the United States. By the potent influence of Marconi's inventions, he says, "the striking power of our admirals has been incalculably reinforced, and it becomes safe for an economic government to take off two and a half millions from the navy estimates." He mentions that one of the liners fitted with it sends and receives some 15,000 words between port and port. Some liners publish a daily paper with the latest news from shore. "Financiers direct their business from mid-Atlantic." After long toil and heavy expense, "Mr. Marconi invented a means of securing the privacy of messages by 'tuning' transmitter and receiver to the same wavelength." Already international congresses are being called to question the monopoly established by the inventor. On this Mr. Heaton characteristically remarks: "Our ultimate ideal must be instantaneous electrical communication with every man on earth, ashore or afloat, at a cost within the reach of every one. To profit from this human necessity is as wrong as it would be to tax speaking or walking. It follows that all the machinery of the world's communications should belong to the state. Let our government rise to the occasion and buy up all the British

cables and wireless company's shares at the market price of the day on which this review appears."

"The New Spirit in India."—Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, the writer of a paper in *Blackwood's* under this title, which is in large part an admiring criticism of Mr. Morley's Indian policy, does not believe that it is "a new spirit." It is merely the old and oft-expressed desire of the educated classes in India for positions of more power and influence. They resent their exclusion from English society, the exclusive nature of the civil service, which, however, is open to them, and other things in their lot which are not as they would have them. But it is mischievous to let it be supposed that this discontent, of which every Anglo-Indian must be aware, is anything new. The demand of the educated Indians is not so much for a change in the form of government as in the *personnel*. If they could do so, the writer doubts whether they would establish "popular" government in India. What they want is more of the higher offices in the state, carrying power and handsome emoluments. "They have no wish to destroy autocracy or bureaucracy. They do desire to be the autocrats and the bureaucrats." The upshot of the article is that no much greater advance towards popular government or towards dispensing with the services of Englishmen is possible, and it is better to make that clear at once to all concerned.

A New Result of the Modern Deification of the Majority.—In the Peace Pavilion which the Lombardy Peace Society has erected in the Exposition at Milan is a curious machine, which may be destined to a wide use in our modern life. It is a voting machine, and all passersby are asked to use it to put themselves on record as being in favor either of armed peace or gradual disarmament of the nations. A number of noted men and nearly all the visitors to the Exposition have made use of it. The inventor of this ingenious device is Eugenio Boggiano, and he calls his machine the "psephograph." It records the number of the vote visibly on a quadrant at the front of the machine, something after the fashion of a cash register, and although this is, of course, hidden until after the vote is complete, if necessary the proportion of majority and minority can be ascertained at any moment. It is thought that this contrivance, which does away with counting ballots by hand, with all the possibilities for fraud and error involved, may come into wider and wider use for all varieties of voting in assemblies, legislatures, and perhaps finally for the general suffrage. Many manifestations of the intensely collective life of modern times may be facilitated by this means. For instance, the *Teatro Illustrato*, of Milan, has started a popular debate as to the best and most liked dramatic works, to be decided by vote of all who care to put themselves on record, through the psephograph. Libraries in Italy are considering putting the machine in as part of their apparatus to ascertain the taste of the patrons about certain moot points of policy. A thousand different uses are possible for it as a means of really finding out, not only (as in the case of city or national elections)

the will of the people on matters of government, but the taste of the people in matters of art, religion, minor city administration, etc. If, as is confidently expected, the machine becomes so familiar and widespread that it is used for all these purposes, and is set in shops, theaters, churches, railway stations, offices and other places where crowds congregate psychologists promise themselves at last some reliable information as to the "psychology of the mob," the pathology of which has never been scientifically studied, on account of the impossibility of securing material that was trustworthy.

Has the Hand a Truly Psychological Life?

—The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) reports from the *Quinzaine* an interesting and one of the first scientific studies of the human hand. Professor N. Vaschide has devoted himself for about ten years to investigating the pseudo science of palmistry, now in disrepute among intelligent people, with a view to ascertaining whether there is a scientific foundation of fact underlying this century-old belief in the significance of the hands as an indication of character. He finds that there is a certain basis of truth in all the fantastic phraseology and absurd beliefs of the professors of this science, which repays investigation. The hand is peculiarly responsive to a disordered condition of the nerves, and certain nervous diseases can be diagnosed more rapidly and accurately from the condition and position of the hands than in any other way. A step beyond this purely physical life of the hand is the fact that the hands of idiots and people of feeble mentality have certain common characteristics which come from the mental condition. Professor Vaschide then makes the next logical step and asserts, boldly, that the hand has a psychical life as well as a physical one. He reports that his study of the hand and its strange mixture of these two lives has led him to believe in a sixth sense, a muscular sense, and to think that the old classification of the senses is antiquated. Every form of thought, conscious or unconscious, is translated into motor form by means of the muscles. Fear, for instance, has its muscular sense as well as mental one, as any one whose knees have shaken under him can testify. The muscles of the hand, as the most delicately responsive of all those in the body (with the exception of the face), have, therefore, a very actual significance in the reading of the conditions of the mind or temperament, either temporary or permanent. The science which shall enable us to fully understand the significance of the different aspects of the hand is as yet in its infancy from a scientific point of view. The so-called life line and heart line the author treats as entirely the results of muscular contraction, with no significance, but many other signs of the hand, usually relied upon by palmists, he thinks, are based on long experience and acute observation, such as pallor in certain places, indicating inactivity and melancholy; a highly modeled hand, exuberance, etc., etc.

General Commerce of the Belgian Congo in 1905.—In an official report to King Leopold, commented upon in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, H. Dragomans, general secretary of the department of finance, states that the general

commerce of the Congo in cereals during the year 1905 was 2 per cent. more than the commerce of 1904. The increase in exportations was chiefly in rubber, palm oil, rice, and ivory. There was a decrease in the exportation of coffee, white copal, and cocoa. A number of new articles were shipped, including hemp (Manila), raw cotton, cinnamon, vervaine (lemon verbenae) and yervay essences, rooted plants, suet, tea, jute, tin, and brass. The chief falling off in importations was in tissues, articles of outdoor dress and underwear, metallic constructions, preserves, wines and beers, machines, composition for burning made of coal ("briquettes" or slabs of compressed bituminous and hard coal dust); building material, and furniture. The decrease in commerce was due to the fact that the state suppressed different post-offices, and also to the fact that the general services were not in running order. (They were partially resumed in 1905.)

German Colonies in Brazil.—Governments, says a writer in *The Siecle* (Paris), have strange conceptions of colonization. A great deal of official hypocrisy is hidden under the terms "conscience" and "civilization." Just now, the writer continues, when the world's attention is fixed on the excesses that stain the records of certain foreign representatives in the colonies of Africa, other great German colonies are growing up in South America,—colonies that the German newspapers do not mention. In the province of Rio Grande, in Brazil, there are 800,000 German immigrants. In the province of Parana there are 150,000, and in the province of Santa Caterina there are 80,000. Enervating German companies have bought whole territories, which they are selling in little lots. That is one result of the German influx. German centers are in process of formation in South America, and in those centers the language and customs of the mother country are carefully preserved. The writer quotes the following from a journal, "less discreet" than most German organs: "In a few years we shall see looming up on the other side of the Atlantic a vigorous German colonial enterprise, which, it is probable, may become the finest, the most colossal, and the most stable of the enterprises of Europe." The unavowed, but evident, tendency of German immigration is to form a German state in the south of Brazil, at Brazil's expense. It will be wholly Germanic, because in South America the German element will not fuse with the native element. It remains to be seen whether Brazil will passively permit the foreigners to accomplish their object. She would be wise were she to guarantee her security, both for the present and for the future. The longer she waits, the harder her task will be.

Is England a Nation of Puritans?—In the *Revue de Paris*, M. Elie Halévy, writing on the birth of Methodism in England, says: The English nation is a nation of Puritans, and Puritanism is Protestantism in all the rigor of dogma, its theological essence; it is adhesion to the dogma of justification by faith. We are not saved by our acts, but by the immediate and mysterious communion of the individual soul with the Divinity. Hence the principle of toler-

ance inseparable from Protestant inspiration. As a religion it is cold and severe; it cannot attain to the sublime. Protestantism and Catholicism are as far apart as Christianity and Mahomedanism. The Puritans are a sort of Mussulmans of the North, grave, silent, proud, and as intrepid as the Mussulmans of Africa. Neither the progress of the mercantile spirit and industrial civilization, or the development of the scientific spirit and critical rationalism, or even the prestige and the pomp affected by Anglo-Catholicism, has prevented England from remaining a nation of Puritans. The religious conscience has not evolved on this side of the Channel, as in the other Continental countries of Europe.

Advice to Those Who Would Study Music in Milan.—United States Consul J. E. Dunning, of Milan, writes in the *Consular Daily* in detail about the dangers that beset strangers who go to Milan for the purpose of pursuing musical studies, particularly vocal. He presents the difficulties in dark colors, and warns his countrywomen against going to Italy unless guided by their own teachers and with a full belief that their career cannot be achieved in any other way. The consul says girls should know just what they want, should arrange carefully and under the best advice about boarding, lodging, etc. No girl should go to Milan before she has taken every precaution to inform herself upon every subject connected with her stay as a student in that city. Consul Dunning's report is in response to a number of inquiries concerning conditions surrounding American music students in that city. He writes, in part: "Milan continues to be the center of vocal-music instruction in Europe. While the influence of La Scala is by no means what it used to be, on account of the comparative inferiority of the artists appearing there, the quality of the orchestra still renders it the most noteworthy opera house in the world; while it is only in Milan that the ambitious young singer is able to work herself into intimate touch with the managers and impresarii on whom her future depends in so great a degree. The consul's first advice to the American girl considering a course of music instruction abroad is, Don't come. If she persists in coming in spite of that she should give some serious consideration to the counsel of those who, being on the ground and viewing it impartially, can tell her something to her advantage. Assuming that the girl is so ambitious and earnest and has been so encouraged by her home teachers that she is bound to get the foreign training, she ought first to acquaint herself with every detail of the life she is about to enter before sailing or even preparing to sail from the United States. She ought first to be sure of her voice,—either that it is operatic both in quality and dimensions or that it is fitted for lyric singing in a degree sufficiently important to render desirable a foreign finish to her American instruction. In this she ought to be guided solely by her own teachers at home, who have watched her work and understand her temperament. The kind words of enthusiastic friends should not be allowed a hearing in the making up of this decision. The whole operation should be a cold-blooded estimate, with everything in

the shape of a reasonable doubt thrown in favor of the stay-at-home side of the case."

A Curious Foreign Opinion of Anglo-Saxon Protective Associations.—In *Italia Moderna* (Rome) is an article on Protective Societies and Associations in England and the United States which has a certain interest as presenting a point of view oddly contrary to our own. The author, Signor Nino de Sanctis, gives an elaborate account of such organizations, ranging from the Society for the Protection of Children to the Salvation Army, and from the Society for the Suppression of Vice to the Odd Fellows among colored men. What is of interest is his comment, which is, in almost every case, a slighting and adversely critical one. It seems strange to Latins, he writes, that such matters are not left to the government, where they rightly belong, and he deprecates the governmental organization which makes private individuals feel that they must be responsible for the enforcing of the laws. In the nature of things, he points out, these societies and private organizations lack the unity and dignified power that comes from the action of a public minister of the government, and they not only engender a false feeling of superiority and artificial importance among their members, but what good they accomplish is done at an enormous disadvantage and with an attendant cost out of all proportion to the results. He laughs at the prudery of the English Society for the Suppression of Immoral Literature, and at its attempts to keep out of England the Decameron of Boccaccio and the novels of Zola; and says that the reports of crimes and scandals published daily and freely in the English newspapers are infinitely more harmful to public morals than any work of art. The Salvation Army comes in for a good word for its evident fervor and the courage of its founders and for a certain amount of good accomplished; but its methods are naturally very repellant to an Italian temperament, and de Sanctis insists that its hold on the lower and criminal classes is largely due to the fact that they expect to be taken care of materially by the organization. Passing over to Americans at the close of his article, the author lumps together the most diverse of the orders among our men, Odd Fellows and Pilgrim Fathers, associations for mutual protection, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and condemns them in sweeping terms as useless and worse than useless. He says that men with families are tempted all the time to spend on foolish insignia, initiation and membership fees, banquets and social events and conventions, money which is needed for their wives and children. As far as spiritual results go, he sets off the favorable side of the matter against the atmosphere of secrecy and mystic, meaningless rites, with its tendency to force men into unnatural relations of overstrained intimacy with each other, and separation from their families and other friends.

A New Theory of the Cause of Iron Rust.—When chemists have agreed as to the causes of rust on iron it seems they have erred. The chemical societies of London have decided, according to *Illustration* (Paris), that the forma-

tion of rust is due chiefly to carbonic acid. This same theory was advanced by scientists in 1871 and in 1888. The first phase of rust consists of the formation of carbonate of iron by the action of the carbonic acid of the air on metal. The carbonate of iron is turned into ferric hydroxide, or rust. Recent experiments made by G. T. Moody prove that if it is possible to prevent iron from coming in contact with carbonic acid, it (the iron so sheltered or protected) can lie near water for an indefinite time and there will not be the least trace of rust seen on it. Moody put iron under water and then passed over it thirty times the quantity of oxygen, and there was no sign of rust; but when the experiment was varied, when carbonic acid was brought in contact with the iron, rust began to form immediately, and after seventy-two hours the whole surface of the metal was corroded and red with rust.

The Relation of Height to Gait.—In the army men are placed in ranks according to their height, and it would seem natural enough that men of the same height should take steps of the same length. That is an erroneous estimation, says a writer in *Illustration* (Paris), because the step is regulated by the length of the leg, and among men of the same height we find some with long bodies and short legs. So, if men are placed in ranks according to height, their march must be out of step. The director of the higher branches of anthropology, in the Institute of France, is now urging the government to substitute for the present classification by length classification by length of leg. Such a classification would have the effect of averting unnecessary fatigue, while it would diminish the number of laggards, so noticeable whenever companies of men are marching. But it is not probable that a new form of classification will be accepted by the government. A regiment classified by length of leg would not present a very handsome appearance. Some would be considerably taller than their neighbors, and the ranks would be of very irregular height. The esthetic plays an important matter in all bodies given to public parades. It is probable that personal pride will outweigh psychological as well as physiological reason.

The Evils of the Sun's Rays.—An American doctor, Woodruff, says *Illustration* (Paris), has begun a campaign against the sun. Doctor Woodruff claims that the sun's influence is evil, and that people of dark skins are the only human beings fitted to brave the rigors of our hitherto favorably considered luminary. Blondes, notably, but generally speaking all fair-skinned races, are advised to retreat to the north, where the solar rays are less forcibly felt. The supreme accusation is that the chemical or actinical action of the sun irritates the skin and so produces abnormal cellular proliferation, which is one of the characteristics of cancer. To prove his theory, Dr. Woodruff cites the relative rarity of cancerous affections in Tunis and Algiers, where the people are dark-skinned. The skin may have something to do with it, but, taken as a whole, the claim is untenable because cancers are often found in places where the sun's rays are felt.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

"Dixie, After the War," by Myrta Lockett Avary (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a new picture of the reconstruction period in the Southern States. There are several histories of this period written from the Southern point of view, but Mrs. Avary's work is an unusually vivid portrayal of the actual social conditions in the South during the years immediately succeeding the fall of Richmond. It is also valuable as preserving the opinions and prejudices that passed current among the Southern people at a time when the bitterness of war was felt in its greatest intensity. Mrs. Avary sets forth in a serio-comic way the blunders, and even the corruption, incident to military dictatorship, and in the course of the volume throws many sidelights on what most Northerners now admit to have been the serious mistakes of reconstruction policy.

"A Tour of Four Great Rivers" (Scribners) is the title of an attractive volume containing the journal of Richard Smith, of Burlington, N. J., who followed the courses of the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware in the year 1769. Nearly half of the volume, however, is occupied by an exceedingly interesting historical introduction contributed by the editor, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, author of "The Old New York Frontier." Mr. Halsey describes the pioneer settlements in these four river valleys, giving many bits of information not to be found in the general histories of the period.

"The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," by Captain Philip Pittman (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company), is an exact reprint of the original London edition of 1770, edited with introduction, notes, and index by Prof. Frank H. Hodder, of the University of Kansas. Pittman was an officer in the British army and was on duty in America during the years 1763-68. His account of the Mississippi River settlements has been found in recent times to be an important historical source.

"Letters and Recollections of George Washington" is the title given to a volume of Washington's correspondence with Tobias Lear and others between 1790 and 1799, relating chiefly to the management of his estate and domestic affairs (Doubleday, Page & Co.). These letters contain much information not elsewhere to be found concerning the farming methods pursued by the Father of His Country, as well as many other details of his daily life at Mount Vernon.

"Panama: The Isthmus and the Canal," by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay (Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company), is a complete *résumé* of the various canal-building attempts on the Isthmus, based chiefly upon official statements. The 85-foot level plan upon which the canal will be constructed is fully described and illustrated

by maps. For the purpose of comparison, a description of the counter-project has been included. The author commends the trustworthy character of the information offered freely to the public by the commission since the inception of the undertaking.

SOME NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

It is not often that the book-reviewer comes across a more interestingly written volume of travel description than the notes and recollections of the Monsignor Count Vay de Vaya and Luskod. This volume, which appears under the general title of "The Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea, and Japan" (Dutton), is a description of a long tour recently made through Europe and the far East by this brilliant, distinguished churchman and diplomat. Count Vay de Vaya, who is also a high dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church, has devoted his life to the study of the institutions of the Church in all parts of the world. His exalted position (as member of one of the oldest and most distinguished Hungarian families) gave him access to the highest royal personages.

Major J. Orton Kerbey's "The Land of Tomorrow" (New York: W. F. Brainard) is the account of a long journey through the Amazon region of South America by an old experienced traveler, formerly United States consul to Para, Brazil. The volume is illustrated with photographs by the author.

In the series "The World and Its People," issued by Silver, Burdett & Co., we have a new, enlarged, and revised edition of Anna B. Badlam's "Views in Africa."

LITERATURE AND ORATORY.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company has done excellently well to bring out an English edition (translation by Lorenzo O'Rourke) of Taine's "Critical Study of Balzac." This really remarkable critique, by a remarkable critic, of a remarkable novelist should be read by every lover of creative literature. The volume is provided with an appreciation of Taine by the translator. Mr. O'Rourke's exposition of the great critic's method is so graphically done and so apropos of this particular critique that the study of Balzac might be taken as a perfect illustration of Taine's method set forth in this appreciation.

"Essays in the Making" (Dutton) is the title of a little hand literary manual by Mr. Eustace Miles, assistant master at Rugby School, Cambridge, and author of "How to Prepare Essays," "A Boy's Control and Self-Expression," and other volumes.

A popular course of practice in oratory, consisting of examples from great masterpieces of ancient and modern eloquence, has been compiled by John O'Connor Power, under the title: "The Making of an Orator" (Putnam). The compiler has had many years' observation and

experience in the House of Commons, at the bar, and on the public platform.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

"The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit," by the Rev. Charles R. Brown, of Oakland, Cal. (Scribners), is the title given to a volume containing the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale University for the years 1905-06. These lectures deal with the following themes: "The Need of Moral Leadership in Social Effort," "The Scriptural Basis for a Social Message," "The Oppression of a People," "The Call of an Industrial Deliverer," "Radical Change in the Social Environment," "The Training in Industrial Freedom," "The New Social Order," and "The Best Lines of Approach."

Readers of this REVIEW will remember our notice, a year or so ago, of a trenchantly written little book entitled "Letters from a Chinese Official," which was issued anonymously from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. We now have "Letters to a Chinese Official," in reply, by William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan found that the writer of the first letters (now generally known not to have been a Chinese official, but Mr. Lowe Dickinson) had misunderstood and underestimated Western civilization on many important points. He therefore attempts to answer him in the present volume. He points out some of the advantages of our Western civilization which the former writer overlooked, and some of the defects of Chinese civilization "to which his eyes were closed." It is a serious and convincing argument that Mr. Bryan advances—rather more serious perhaps, than was called for by so evident a satire as the first production.

Pastor Charles Wagner's lectures, entitled "My Impressions of America," have now come out in book form (McClure, Phillips), having been translated from the French by Mary Louise Hende. They embody the result of Pastor Wagner's recent tour through the United States, and are dedicated to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States.

Two little volumes issued by Henry Altemus embody the latest distilled wisdom of that anonymous and yet many-sided personality known as "The Cynic." These are entitled: "The Cynic's Dictionary," and "The Cynic's Rules of Conduct."

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

"The Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places," by John Denison Champlin (Holt), is a distinctly useful work which has now reached its fifth edition. Such even as the Japanese war, the establishment of Norway as an independent kingdom, the great Baltimore fire the eruption of Vesuvius, and the earthquake and fire in San Francisco during the present year have made necessary important additions to the text.

The third volume of Nelson's Encyclopedia (New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons), has articles on "Chicago," "Cotton Manufacture," "Coal Supplies," and other important industrial topics, brought well up to date and treated with a thoroughness hardly surpassed in more pretentious works.

The second yearly edition of the German

"Who's Who," which appears under the title "Wer Ist's?" published by H. A. Ludwig Degener, in Leipzig, has been imported by Stechert. This is an exceedingly useful volume when one desires information about German personalities and some scholars and minor officials in the rest of the world. It will not, however, prove of much value in England or this country, since many of the leaders of thought and public life in the two countries do not receive treatment.

NEW EDITIONS.

The sixth impression of Miss Ida Tarbell's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" (McClure, Phillips) has just appeared. This finely illustrated volume contains, also, a sketch of the Empress Josephine and reproductions from almost all the portraits of the great Napoleon, paintings and engravings, contained in the collections made by the late Hon. G. G. Hubbard and now in the Congressional Library at Washington.

A new edition of George Gissing's "The House of Cobwebs and Other Stories" has been brought out by the Duttons.

The Open Court Publishing Company, of Chicago, has just brought out number sixty in its "Religion of Science" library. This is "The Vocation of Man," of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, translated by William Smith, with a biographical introduction by E. Ritchie.

In their pocket edition of the works of George Meredith (sixteen volumes), Scribners have just brought out "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." The typographical form of this series is excellent from the standpoint of utility and appearance.

A new edition, illustrated in color, of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has been brought out by the Macmillans. This is the fourth edition of this popular work.

BOOKS FOR MUSICIANS.

A well-seasoned manual of instruction and suggestion for vocalists, entitled "The Art of the Singer" (Scribners), is the result of Mr. W. J. Henderson's last few months of literary work, based on an experience of many years' study of the art of the singer. Mr. Henderson's mastery of the technique and literature of this subject needs no comment. The volume is dedicated to Jean de Reszke.

A collection of essays on "Music and Musicians," by Edward Algonern Baughan, has been issued by John Lane.

JUVENILES.

A fascinating little volume is Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton's collection, "The Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales" (Scribners). This volume contains most of the more human and fundamental Russian folk-lore stories, and is illustrated by W. T. Benda.

Four very pretty little books, illustrated in color, in the "Children Heroes" series, which is being edited for Dutton by John Lang, are: "The Story of Joan of Arc," by Andrew Lang; "The Story of Captain Cook," by John Lang; "The Story of David Livingstone," by Vautier Golding; and "The Story of Sir Walter Raleigh," by Margaret Duncan Kelly.

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THE GROUP OF TAMMANY POLITICIANS WHO ACCEPTED HEARST AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

(On the right, sitting, is Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany. In the center is Bourke Cockran, and on the left Lewis Nixon. The five standing are less conspicuous, but important Tammany chieftains.)